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☞The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due on Subscriptions to our paper.

The Louisville Journal tells its readers that "although Mr. Buchanan has obtained a majority of the electoral votes he has not yet even a plurality of the popular vote." It seems utterly inconsistent with the character of that paper to tell the truth.

The Nashville Union and American thus begins a pitiful paragraph disparaging the Louisville Journal. An editor must be sadly deficient either in common sense or common honesty, who undertakes to base a charge of falsehood upon such a foundation. The quotation from the Journal, alluded to by the editor of the Nashville Union and American, is the most barefaced and infamous and unjustifiable piece of garbling that we have ever seen. A few days after the election, when rumors of all kinds were rife and but few official returns had been received, the following sentence appeared in one of our articles:

> The complete returns of the recent election have not yet been received, *but the indications are at present*, that although Mr. Buchanan has obtained a majority of the electoral votes, he has not even a plurality of the popular vote.

It will be seen how willfully and maliciously the editor has garbled this sentence, perverting its meaning and shamelessly misrepresenting us. He has ruthlessly torn the words, which he has quoted, from the context and destroyed the true meaning of the sentence as we wrote it, and makes us appear to say what we did not say and did not intend to say. To find some paltry pretext for a charge of falsehood against us, he has committed a contemptible fraud.

Three weeks after the election, when the result is definitely known, he parades a calculation to show what we had stated several days before, that is, that Buchanan has actually a plurality of the popular vote. The charge of falsehood recoils upon its author with that of willful, garbling and misrepresentation superadded.

☞Two Sag-Nicht papers now before us allege that we rendered Mr. Buchanan more service than they did. The editors of those papers are evidently jealous of us—apprehending, that, on account of what they consider our superior services to Mr. B., we shall be in their way in the distribution of the spoils. We beg the poor scared wretches to dismiss their fears. We shall under no circumstances permit their old master to be embarrassed by any claim of ours. We are not willing to accept anything from him but good will and gratitude for the many plain, honest, and needful truths we have told him. Still if he come candidly to us and say with apparent sincerity that he is truly anxious to appoint an honest editor to office and cannot find one in his own party, we suppose we shall have to give his application our respectful attention.

We are disposed fully to admit that we may have rendered the old gentleman of Wheatland very important service. If he will only give heed to all that we have told him and shall tell him hereafter, turning at the same time a deaf ear to the miserable creatures who fawn on him and flatter him and lie to him for the sake of office, he will have cause to hail us to the end of his life as the greatest and best of his benefactors.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The returns from various States in which Legislatures are chosen this fall are now sufficiently complete to decide what Senators will probably be elected.

In Maine, a Republican will be chosen in the place of the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, who has been elected Governor.

In Massachusetts, the Hon. Charles Sumner, whose term expires this winter, will probably be reelected, if his health shall permit him to resume the duties of the post.

In Rhode Island, a Republican will be elected in place of Hon. Charles T. James, a Democrat, whose term expires on the 4th of March.

In Connecticut, they have already chosen a Republican Senator to take the place of Hon. Isaac Toucey, Democrat, whose term ends with this session.

In New York there is a Republican Legislature. She will continue to be represented by two Republicans.

In Pennsylvania, either Mr. Brodhead, Democrat, who goes out, will be reelected, or some Democrat will take his place.

In New Jersey, Mr. Thomson, Democrat, probably will again be chosen, or will have a Democratic successor, and a Democrat will be elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Clayton.

In Michigan, Gen. Cass, whose term expires in March, will be replaced by a Republican.

In Indiana, two Senators are to be chosen, both probably, as before, Democrats.

In California, also, there are two vacancies to be filled, but by whom it is yet impossible to determine.

These are all the Free States that elect this winter. In Delaware, Texas, Florida, and Virginia, Democratic Senators will be reelected or replaced by other Democrats.

The Democrats everywhere understand it [the Kansas question]. They have met the question everywhere, in all shapes, and in the midst of the highest excitement.—*Democrat.*

And wherever they met it they gave it a most cordial and loving embrace no matter what its color. Free Kansas or Slave Kansas, Northern Kansas or Southern Kansas, Black Kansas or White Kansas, Kansas in any shape, color or form, was warmly welcomed by the Democracy during the canvass. It was Kansas, Democratic Kansas, everywhere. The Democracy went in for Kansas of all kinds. They were for slave Kansas, black Kansas at the South and for free Kansas, white Kansas at the North. They understand it. It was their trump card. It was the game for them, but they played it too often. The people have found out there was cheating at the board, and they won't have Kansas for trumps again.

THE FLAG PRESENTATION AT BALTIMORE. The Cincinnati committee, with the Union flag to be presented by the Americans of Cincinnati to the Americans of Baltimore, arrived in that city on Thursday evening last. The presentation was fixed for Friday. We understand it is the intention of the State central committee of Maryland, at the next general election to present the "Union Banner" to the ward giving the largest increased vote.

OUR FASHION LETTER.—Our readers will find in our paper to-day an unusually rich and interesting letter from our New York correspondent, giving a full account of all the latest fashionable intelligence. It contains not only the fashions for the month, but many other items of news peculiarly interesting to the ladies.

☞The postmaster in Chicago, in fulfillment of a wager, has a demijohn of liquor standing in his bed-chamber, a continual temptation, labelled to be drunk when Douglas is elected President. If all the liquor in the world were thus labelled, and the labels respected, good Father Matthew himself could ask no more.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE

FASHIONABLE ENTHUSIASM—THE HOLIDAYS—FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.—The fashionable world has been full of excitement during the past month. The advent of the great Thalberg has caused a fluttering under all kinds of bodices which quite put the sensation our handsome Brignoli was wont to inspire in the shade, and has brought out the most beautiful costumes, the sweetest smiles, the most delicate perfumery New York has seen for many a day. Added to this the "Star of the North," Madame Lagrange, with all her delightful accompaniments, including a live Baron for manager and Max Maretzek as conductor, has been restored to us, and then if you are at all acquainted with fashionable enthusiasm imagine what our feelings must be.

Even the commercial husbands and fathers of our city belles have become infected and have been known to hand out a check for a new Parisian hat or a stylish opera cloak in the most magnanimous manner without waiting to be asked for it. Taking advantage of these unusual times, the fair diplomatists have succeeded in obtaining the most elegant toilet preparations for the holidays, and in preparing in advance of Christmas and New Years, the numerous and bewitching manifestations of affection which cannot mes touch the pockets even more closely than the hoariest bachelor imagines. Christmas, which was formerly little regarded in New York, is becoming quite an institution for little folks, and does not detract at all from the social and time-honored observance of New Year's day. The custom of preparing an evergreen, brilliantly lighted with offerings for all the members of the family from a "grandmamma" to the "baby," and "Lisette," the lady's maid, to the boy who runs errands and cleans knives, is finding great favor with us. It keeps the children on the tiptoe of excitement for weeks beforehand preparing mysterious pincushions, needle-books, slippers, cigar-cases, smoking-caps, watch pockets, etc., and fulfills a higher purpose in cultivating a spirit of generosity and unselfishness.

GENERAL REMARKS ON FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH.

In these there are no changes since my last; excepting in detail, the general features remain the same. The styles having been principally decided in October. In colors, there are two modes equally handsome and *distingue*, and the only decided favorites. One is the full circular, and the other is a sort of French sacque; this is very long, nearly tight across the back, with very wide sleeves. Bolduc, of 301 Broadway, has them of rich velvet, trimmed with deep real lace and drop buttons, or with a magnificent border of sable. One of dark blue velvet had a deep facing of fine ermine. Nothing could exceed the beauty of this effect. The circulars are made principally of different varieties of cloth, drab beaver and black broad cloth being the most in vogue. Of these, Mr Bulpit, introduced the most elegant, namely, the "Coronation" and the "La Grange," both of which I have described in a previous letter. Lately, he has given us another style, which is creating a furor among sentimental young ladies. It is called the "Evangeline," and is taken from an engraving issued by Williams, Stevens, & Co, from Longfellow's poem of that name. It is a very graceful circular of black cloth, with a rather deep, conical hood; the trimming is solid black velvet, and there is an air of mournful sadness and at the same time wild and careless grace about it which expresses exactly the idea of the picture—

> "She sat by some nameless grave, and thought
> That perhaps in its bosom he quietly slept, and
> she longed to slumber beside him."

A late importation of hats by Madame Harris & Son, 371 Broadway, prepared expressly for the holiday season, are of plain and rept silk, covered with rich bugle lace, worked in the form of stars and leaves. Some have a coiffure with a star crown; others, of imperial velvet, are ornamented with rich lace barbs, which droop over the cheek. These are principally in white or blue, and are intended *chap ane* are of plain velvet, ornamented only with tufted or a single plume of feathers, with fancy tips. The lace on the inside droops over a band of velvet across the front, and a small bright feather is laid against the cheek. Very elegant furs, exclusively of Parisian manufacture, are also to be obtained at this celebrated French emporium.

In flounced robes some very pretty styles have been brought out in silk and worsted They are very warm, and come in dark, handsome colors, at $20 a dress pattern. Some have printed borders instead of flounces, but these generally look vulgar, and would not be worn by a lady of cultivated taste. Great efforts are being made to supersede flounces by various other kinds of trimming, but this will be impossible with their materials, as there is nothing so graceful and becoming as the flounced or double skirt. With heavier fabrics, such as velvet, satin, *moire antique*, Irish poplin, and rich silks, it might be done to great advantage.

Low bodies for full dress are still in high favor, and are worn with the richest Chantilly and Brussels laces. Laces are also extravagantly used for under clothing. Mr. Genin had an opening the other day of these goods, which were literally covered with embroidery and Valenciennes, this being the favorite kind for this purpose. Enamelled jewelry is taking the place of the cameo and mosaic work for demi-toilette, while, for full dress, pearls and diamonds (*sometimes* California diamonds) are worn by the *elegantes*.

Several new varieties of hoops have been lately introduced; among others, the "steel spring" and "gutta percha." Gutta percha are quite unendurable. They break very readily, and, as soon as warmth is communicated to them, emit an odor which is very far from agreeable. The steel springs are not nearly so flexible as the round whalebone boiled in oil, are apt to warp (in which case they are very dangerous), and are besides much more expensive than any other kind. The skeleton skirts, manufactured by Douglass & Sherrod of this city, are greatly liked for their lightness and flexibility, only weighing 4¼ ounces, and are worn altogether by young ladies with ball dresses. But for warmth and durability nothing can exceed a morning dress made with three flounces, each flounce put on with jute cord, which is perfectly elastic, and gives quite sufficient fullness to the dress. Another is made with a quilted flounce attached to the top by a jute cord, and with six other rows of cord inserted in casings at equal distances between the flounce and the belt, which is composed of elastic ribbon, fastened in front by a clasp.

TOILETS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A superb dress was of thick white taffetas, bordered three inches deep with solid blue velvet of that peculiar and lovely shade called "Severes blue." The corsage was very low, and was barred across the front with bands of blue velvet over a fine lace chemisette, which descended nearly to the point formed by the meeting of the *bretelles*, made wholly of velvet. For this dress was prepared a head-dress of white, and blue tufted feathers, fastened on one side by a diamond ornament. A magnificent dress of black velvet was bordered with a deep fold of real Russian brown sable; the wide open sleeves were lined with white satin and trimmed in the same manner as the skirt. With this dress no ornament should be worn but a complete set of diamonds, which includes a necklace, a cluster for the bodice, and an ornament for the hair. The toilette is estimated, at least, at $5,000. A light blue silk robe had flounces upon which was a raised work of blue satin upon white silvery velvet. I cannot describe the charming effect; it looked like delicate frosting, and heightened the beauty of the lovely blonde for whom it was intended.

A dress of fine white India muslin was perfectly plain with the exception of a border of large autumn leaves in brilliant colors upon the very full skirt, corsage, and short sleeves; a wreath of the same was intended for the hair. Another dress of white muslin had double flounces of white and light green gauze looped up with bouquets of the pretty snow-drop and pink heath. An elegant frock for a little girl was of white merino with a deep fold upon the short full skirt of sky blue plush, low plain waist, and short sleeves trimmed in the same manner. A fine crimson merino was bordered with solid black velvet, edged on the upper side with narrow moss trimming. The low body was barred across, back and front, with bands of black velvet, and a bow of the same ornamented the tiny sleeve. A rich black velvet dress for a child of four years was beautifully embroidered down the front of the body to the waist, where it branched off, forming a half circle upon each side of the skirt and a border round the bottom; the short sleeve was embroidered in the same manner.

THE MATRIMONIAL FEVER AND THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

Weddings in "high life" are just now alarmingly prevalent in New York. On Thursdays, the fashionable marrying day, the streets around Grace Church are entirely blocked up by carriages, and bouquets, bridal cakes, and perfumery scent the air. The bridal presents are generally magnificent, and are all spread out in the reception rooms for the admiration of the guests, and the envy of the female part of them. A splendid wedding came off last week in which over one thousand persons participated, the bride being the daughter of one of our wealthiest merchants. The reception took place during the day time, and finished with a ball in the evening. During the day the mansion was closed upon the outside, and brilliantly illuminated in order to give more effect to the display of costly presents. These included a complete set of diamonds, a *real* India shawl, price fifteen hundred dollars, a superb gold breakfast set, a dress of honiton lace, valued at fifteen hundred dollars, a China dinner set, each piece containing a separate design, and which had been ordered from Canton expressly for this occasion; and among the smaller articles, an elegant box containing six pocket handkerchiefs, at one hundred, fifty, and twenty-five dollars each. The last and most valued gift was from the bride's mother. It was an exquisite porte-monie, embroidered with her own hands, and filled with 25 bright new half-eagles, as spending money for the petted daughter.

The last great excitement in the fashionable world has been caused by the announcement of a convention to be held at Brussels next year, to which delegates are to be sent from all parts of the world in order to discuss existing modes, advocate national costumes, or defend national peculiarities. The ugly beaver hat, the ungraceful trowsers, the stiff collar of the European gentleman, together with our hoops and small bonnets are to be severely investigated, and superseded if possible by something more rational in their estimation. In view of this it has been proposed to call a convention of American leaders of the fashion, designers, and *artistes* in order to cut loose from foreign restrictions, and establish an American platform for national costume. Why should we be subject to foreign interferences in dress any more than in politics.

It is now evident that the election of Mr. Buchanan is a moral defeat. It is equally evident that the war between the North and the South did not end on the 4th of November, 1856. It rather had a new beginning then, and will certainly not end before 1860. We are perfectly satisfied that the triumph, as it is termed, of the Democratic party, is the mere success of forces, and not the definite vindication of principle—a simple respite for the present, without any security for the future.

N. O Delta.

If this is true, as the great Southern Democratic organ says it is, we ask, with our able friend of the Memphis Enquirer, what has the late great war of the people amounted to? If there were dangers besetting the Union, and the success of Mr. Buchanan was not to remove them and inaugurate a new era—an era of peace—why was he elected at all? Why did the Southern friends of the Union vote for him? What has been accomplished? We are told, nothing. Nothing! Is that the mouse that sprung from the laboring mountain? Is a postponement of disunion the boon for which the people so lately contended during the past summer? We were told to vote for Buchanan to defeat Fremont. Why defeat Fremont? Because he was a sectional candidate? But it now appears, according to Buchanan's own friends, that his election is regarded as settling nothing, but that the sectional battle is only deferred for four years. Why did not his friends tell the country so before the election? The Americans were battling for the *Union forever*. Their success would have strengthened it. But that did not suit the plans of the sectionalists of the South. They live by excitement—breathe it, eat it, plunge, swim in it. And so, the discontented spirits of the sections are again sounding their rallying bugles for 1860. 1860! who can traverse the time-plain that stretches betwixt this good day and that unknown "stand-point" in human history? It is clear though that the factions will employ the interim in preparation. No compromise can be effected. Both are committed to the doctrine of "no more compromises." Buchanan's administration, it seems, is to be only a lull—an armistice—at the end of which, the hosts of opposition are to concentrate their accumulated energies, reform their squadrons, and rush together again. Did we not tell the people that such would be the result of Democratic success? Meanwhile, the duty of the Americans is plain. They must go for the whole Union, and make it the labor of their lives—embark in it their "lives, their liberty, and their sacred honor." Let us yet convince the people that we are the only true Union party. All others are treacherous and hollow. We, too, have something to do in the coming four years. Let us set about it, one and all. Let us repair the damage as fast as it is done to the Union. As fast as the sectionalists dig away its foundations, let us stand by to replace them.

A STRANGE STATE OF CASE.—The whole Democracy of the South are evidently astounded at Mr. Buchanan's Pacific Railroad letter. Nine-tenths of them are struck dumb. Nine-tenths have not one word to say upon the subject. They are silent, because, in view of all their past doctrines, they dare not approve, and, in view of the prospective distribution of the spoils, dare not condemn.

It may seem strange, even more than strange, that an immense majority of the presses of a great party in half the Union utter no opinion and breathe no word of comment in regard to a letter of their own President elect upon one of the most momentous subjects before the American people, yet such is the fact. And not only so, but they even neglect either to publish the letter itself or to inform their readers that their President elect has *written* such a letter or any letter at all upon the matter in question. Really this seems most marvellous. Does it not?

Mr. Buchanan contends in this letter that the General Government possesses the power of constructing a railroad to the Pacific ocean by a direct use of the public funds. He assumes that the doctrine he thus sets forth is the doctrine of the Cincinnati platform, yet not a solitary Democratic paper of the South has either agreed with him in saying that the doctrine is in the platform or rebuked him for falsely declaring it to be there. And not one of all the Southern Democratic organs, so far as we have seen or know or believe, has either endorsed the Buchanan letter or breathed the slightest whisper against it's author for the singularly sneaking and perfidious act of writing it.

Under such circumstances, what just confidence can the Southern Democracy possibly have in the courage or integrity or honesty of their own organs? How can they rely for one moment upon a set of organs which dare not open their mouths, when a doctrine, understood to have had the settled and universal endorsement of their party in the South for years, is struck at by their own President elect, and that too under circumstances involving the most disgraceful perfidy?

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.—Judge Brackinridge of Pittsburg, in suggesting the improvement of the Ohio by locks and dams, has not taken pains to make accurate calculations. This business of converting a navigable stream into a series of pools is one that demands an extent of knowledge founded upon a great deal of practical experience, such as few men possess. A great many of the efforts in creating slack-water navigation have been disastrous, and a few millions of dollars might be expended upon the Ohio river in such a way as to ruin it.

The improvement of the Ohio river by locks and dams occupied the attention of Major Baker, one of the first engineers in this department of engineering that the country has produced. He was in the employment of Kentucky for many years while she was endeavoring to improve her means of transportation. Major Baker devoted almost the whole of three years to a thorough examination of the whole subject of improving the Ohio. He was perfectly familiar with everything that related to the projected improvement. His correspondence with multitudes of men who possessed information on the various points involved would have made an immense volume, and his estimates for every mile of the Ohio were made upon the most reliable data. Those estimates would have made several large volumes. The lowest estimate of the cost of improvement of the Ohio, that would not ruin it, made by Major Baker, was thirty millions; and, as this project was looked upon by Major Baker as the greatest enterprise of the age, it is very certain that he was careful not to overshoot the mark. He was very confident that the work would be undertaken on his plans and estimates; and, whenever it shall be commenced, the papers of Major Baker should be secured, as by far the most valuable data on the enterprise that are in existence. There is great room for improvement in the Ohio, and it is to be hoped that some reliable method will be undertaken.

☞A recent letter from Constantinople says:

Mr. Brown, the dragoman of the American Legation at this place, has received, I am informed, a service of silver plate from the citizens of his native city in Ohio (Chillicothe) as a testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct in the "Koszta affair."

Really this must be something of a bulky globe of ours when the echo of an event is three years traveling back to its scene. The physical philosophers calculated the distance of a thunder cloud by the time which elapses between the flash of the lightning and the sounding of the report. If Mr. Brown calculates the distance of his admiring friends by an analogous rule the conception must prove a startling one. Poor Charles Lamb's idea of the distance to New South Wales wouldn't be a twinkling to it.

☞Some of the papers of our party in Kentucky, while they assert that a registry law would be constitutional, and would to a great extent put an end to the illegal voting in our State, are opposed to the calling of an extra session of the Legislature for the enactment of such a law. We deprecate any quarrel or even dispute with editors of our own party, but the very least we can say is that the papers in question consider the protection of the elective franchise in Kentucky a good deal less important than we do. In our view all the trouble and expense of an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature would be nothing and even less than nothing in comparison or contrast with the preservation of the ballot-box in a single election from the frauds that are habitually practiced on it.

With what inimitable *sang froid* did he thrust his big fist under the nose of the King of Denmark, and tell him that American vessels would no longer submit to the *quasi* piracy of the Sound Dues.—*St. Louis News.*

Oh yes, he did with inimitable *sang froid* thrust his big fist under the nose of the King of Denmark and tell him that American vessels would no longer submit to the piracy of the Sound Dues after a certain day; and with the same inimitable *sang froid* he thrust the same big fist quietly into his breeches pocket when told by the King of Denmark that American vessels must submit either to the Sound Dues or to a visitation of cannon ball. At first only his fist shook; afterwards the whole of him seemed to imitate the example of the fist.

Neither the Democratic party in Congress nor the President will allow the Federal Government to be made the instrument of making Kansas either a free or a slave State.

Democrat.

Was there ever before such base ingratitude? Poor Kansas! The Democracy have ridden it, with squatter sovereignty for a bit in its mouth, all through the recent campaign, and now they threaten to turn it out to starve. Kansas won't submit to such treatment. It is getting restif already. In a little while it will take the bit in its teeth and run off with its riders and give them a hard fall.

WALKER.—The recent rupture between Walker and Gen. Goicouria, and the consequent revelations, have lifted the curtain from the aims of Walker. Hitherto the public has been left wholly to conjecture as regards the aims of that enterprising adventurer, and many have been persuaded that he has no definite aims at all. The public is at length relieved from this state of uncertainty, and those who have suspected that Walker was carrying on a mere aimless crusade against the natives of Central America are undeceived. He has aims, it would seem, and sufficiently grand ones. The following is his own statement of them, as given to Gen. Goicouria in his capacity of Minister to England:

> With your versatility, and, if I may use the term, adaptability, I expect much to be done in England. You can do more than any American could possibly accomplish, because you can make the British Cabinet see that *we are not engaged in any scheme for annexation. You can make them see that the only way to cut the expanding and expansive Democracy of the North is by a powerful and compact Southern Federation based on military principle.*
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> It is needless for me to impress you with the importance of this mission, for you no doubt feel it as deeply as I do.
>
> I hope to hear from you every mail. Can you not make ——— write me a letter? Tell ——— he must send me the news, and let me know whether "Cuba must and shall be free?"—*but not for the Yankees! Oh! no, that fine country is not fit for those barbarous Yankees! What would such a Psalm-singing set do in the Island?*
>
> Remember me to your family, and believe me
> Yours sincerely,
> WM. WALKER.

Gen. D. DE GOICOURIA.

Walker, then, if his own declaration is to be credited, is bent, first and foremost, upon the formation of "a powerful and compact Southern Federation, based on military principle," which may serve incidentally to "cut the expanding and expansive Democracy of the North." And to this end he is evidently bent upon the re-establishment of the Central American Confederacy, swelled by the annexation of Cuba, and of as many other adjacent States and possessions as he can gather under its protecting wing. He aims at nothing less than the construction of a tropical empire.

It does not appear, however, that he has any designs upon the integrity of the United States, or any sympathy with the native traitors who have. The Southern Federation of which he dreams is manifestly very different from the Southern Confederacy which haunts the visions of our own Fire-Eaters. It is not only very different, but flatly antagonistic. He expressly contemplates the establishment of a counterpoise to the United States as a whole—a Military Federation of the South to "cut the expanding and expansive Democracy of the North." He meditates the organization of simply the distracted national elements scattered over the American Isthmus, with a view to the erection of a great confederacy equally distinct from the continental States of the North and of the South. This certainly is legitimate and proper enough, and, if he can accomplish it, or approximate its accomplishment, he will entitle himself to the lasting plaudits of the world.

We are gratified to see the announcement of so grand a purpose under Walker's own signature. It shows, that, in spite of his manifold blunders and reverses and his striking faults of character, he is not all unworthy the hopes we have cherished in his behalf. It refreshes our faith in him. If he really holds this exalted purpose, as we believe he does, and is shaping his movements solely or mainly with regard to it, we earnestly wish him God's speed. It would be visionary, doubtless, to predict a triumph for him, or even any large measure of success, but the energies of so vigorous a spirit can hardly pass into so high a purpose without working beneficent collateral results, and paving the way, possibly, to a glorious consummation in the remoter future. And, if he can do no good, he can do no conceivable sort of harm. The States of the Isthmus are as weak and prostrate and degraded as they can be. They are already in the last stages of corruption and decay. Surely no intelligent lover of his kind would wish to see them languish longer under the anarchy and oppression which are consuming them. Any change must be for the better. And Walker, if he is half the man we take him to be, can unquestionably effect a change.

We have little or no sympathy with those mole-eyed worshippers of form who can perceive in Walker's enterprise nothing but pillage and marauding. We mean those who contend that his enterprise is essentially and necessarily a scheme of rapine and nothing else—excessively civilized individuals who insist upon the divine right of whatever *is* however infernal it may be. These are the characters that sit like a nightmare upon the throbbing bosom of the race. Such are the men, who, in their superstitious reverence for the powers that be, have, in all ages of the world, hung like enormous clogs upon the wheels of enlightened progress—quaking conservatives, who, if they had been entrusted with the task of the creation, would have folded their arms supinely at the threshold for fear of insulting Chaos. They call themselves conservatives, indeed, but they are destructives of the severest stamp, for they cling obstinately to the past and compress it until the expanding future explodes in terrific revolution. The true conservative is he who boldly clears the way to national development. It is not only senseless but rash to attempt to protect mouldering and crumbling forms of government from the just penalty of their rottenness. It is profoundly impracticable, and it would be scandalous and inhuman if it were not. Let them go down! And let the daring, high-hearted adventurer, who, regardless of everything but the supreme interests of growth, is struggling to organize them upon a loftier and healthier basis, go on! He may fail, and he may prove unworthy of his mission, but his mission is a glorious and humane one, and, if he fulfills it manfully, his name will be deathless.

☞The chief organ of Sag-Nichtism in this city is sorely perplexed. The editor sees the evident tendency of his party to embrace and avow disunion. He is conscious that it is making rapid strides in that direction, and, while the despotic submission to party discipline, which constitutes a leading feature of modern Democratic faith, urges him to plunge at once into the great disunion vortex, some lingering sense of justice and propriety, perhaps a faint and flickering spark of patriotism, beckons him away and persuades him not yet to take the fatal leap. He modestly disclaims the leadership of Wise and Barnwell Rhett and Toombs and Davis and their associate traitors. He mildly calls them intemperate Southern extremists. He gives only a *quasi* endorsement to their disunion doctrines, and claims to be in favor of a "union on the principles of our Constitution," but is opposed to a union "on any other principles." This is a ridiculous subterfuge, more fraught with danger to the stability of the Union than the violent and unblushing treason of the open and avowed disunionists. While such men as Rhett and Wise and their confrères openly assail the Union, the dangers with which they threaten it are seen and known and may be averted, their bold assaults may be repulsed, and their damnable treason may be crushed out by the overwhelming force of the conservative Union men of the nation; but these sneaking provisional disunionists are secretly and insidiously sapping the very foundations of the Union. There are in the Democratic party two classes of disunionists. One of them is composed of the blazing fire-eaters who are in favor of disunion at all hazards; the other comprises those who call themselves "cooperative disunionists." These cooperationists assume to be in favor of maintaining a union after their own fashion, but not *the* Union as it is, not the Union as it was given to us by our fathers, and as we hope to maintain it until its prosperity and influence shall have taught all nations to worship at the altar of Liberty. They claim to be in favor of a Union on the principles of our Constitution, but they assume for themselves an arbitrary construction of the Constitution. They thus become wolves in sheep's clothing. They are disunionists in disguise. They say to the nation, "if you will make a Union to suit our views, that is, if you will arrange a Union in which the Democratic party shall always have the control of the Government, we are for such a Union; but we shall oppose any other kind of Union."

The maxim "the that is not with us is against us," is not less true than trite. These constructive Union men, these co-operation disunionists, are more dangerous enemies to the Union than any others. The idea of a Union different from the one in which we live is simply and supremely ridiculous. The Union upon the principles of the Constitution is the Union which our fathers gave us and the same Union in which we now live. The Constitution is the bond of this Union. The Constitution is the compact under which the Union continues to exist. It is the very essence and vitality of the Union; and to seek to change or modify the Union or to form a different one is to seek to change or modify or form a different Constitution; an assault upon the Union is an assault upon the Constitution itself; treason to the Union or dissatisfaction with it is treason to the Constitution and dissatisfaction with its provisions.

The Democratic leaders and organs will seek in vain to veil the hideous monstrosity of their treasonable designs beneath the flimsy veil which some of them have chosen to assume. They only add cowardice to treason. While we execrate their opinions and principles, we cannot withhold our admiration for the bold daring of open enemies who defiantly avow their hostility to the Union and bid us prepare to defend it from their attacks; but the hypocrisy of pretended friends, who are secret enemies, merits not only execration but contempt. The Union as it is, the Union which Jackson defended from South Carolina treason in 1832, the Union which Donelson defended from the treason of the Nashville Convention, the Union which Fillmore defended from sectionalism, and which the American party is determined to maintain and perpetuate, is the Union "on the principles of the Constitution." It is the Union for which our fathers fought and bled and died. It is the Union under which this people have become a great and prosperous and powerful nation. It is the Union as it was, as it is, and as it ought to be. We want no other or different Union. We want no modifications of our Constitution and our system of government to conciliate the sectionalists of the North or the nullifiers of the South or the foreign intriguers in our midst. We want only the Union and the Constitution which the patriots of '76 have given us, which Washington and Hancock and Jefferson and their glorious associates conceived, and which Clay and Jackson and Webster and Fillmore have advocated. We know well that this is an age of progress, but there may be a downward as well as an upward progress. The nation may retrograde as well as advance. To advance we must be sure of a right starting place, and we know of none which is so surely right, none which so implicitly points out the path of duty, as to take the Constitution and the Union for our stand-point and to follow the paths marked out for us by the experience of the past and the waymarks of the political sages who have preceded us.

PARTISAN IMMORALITY.—Our readers are aware, that, when a foreign-born man presents himself before one of our courts as a candidate for naturalization, the judge must by law require satisfactory testimony as to his being of good character and possessing the qualifications necessary to constitute a good citizen.

A prominent citizen of Louisville, who was never either a Whig or a Know-Nothing, recently listened to a public speech from a distinguished citizen of Indiana, a leading and influential Democrat, whom his party has delighted to honor, and who has stood high and still stands very high in the public regard. The speaker, in the course of his remarks, told his hearers how he naturalized a foreigner whilst acting as judge. The candidate, said he, rather a rough-looking Irishman, presented himself to me, bringing with him another Irishman to swear for him. Pat, said I to the witness, do you know this man? Oh yes, yer honor. Will he make a good citizen and support the Constitution and laws of the United States? Oh! I suppose he will, yer honor. Well, Pat, just tell me how long you have known him and what you know about him. Oh I have known him two or three years, *and in all that time he has at every election voted for the Democratic ticket!"*

Thereupon, added the speaker, I turned to the clerk and said, Mr. Clerk, enter this man's name and give him his papers. Our informant, who heard all this, says that the Democratic audience, far from being disgusted at the shameful and shameless declaration, actually received it with laughter and shouts of applause. Yes, a Democrat, who, by universal consent, is regarded as one of the proudest and most high-minded of his party in Indiana, could thus make a public boast of his having, in his judicial capacity, admitted a foreigner to the rights of American citizenship upon no other testimony of character than that the applicant had for two years been outraging the elective franchise by voting at every election without being naturalized; and the Democratic multitude who heard the infamous boast were none too good to hail it with the most unbounded applause.

It is not possible that such things as these should fail to deepen and heighten and expand and strengthen the American sentiment already so powerful in our land.

☞Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister of England, has lately visited Manchester and Liverpool. The authorities and citizens of those great commercial and manufacturing centres accorded him the most enthusiastic and flattering reception. His speeches on the various occasions incident to his visit, as republished in our Eastern exchanges, were exceedingly vigorous and happy. They display all the spirit and vivacity of youth with the unfailing and invincible tact of age. Of course they were received with boundless favor. After all the severe and just things said of Palmerston's implacable toryism, he is undoubtedly the most popular man in England.

A skunk once challenged a lion to single combat. The lion declined accepting it. "How!" said the skunk, are you afraid?" "Yes," replied the lion, "you would only gain fame by having had the honor to fight a lion, while every one who met me for a month to come would know that I had been in company with a skunk."

We commend this pithy little fable, which we clip from an exchange, to those impertinent Sag Nicht editors who are everlastingly barking at our innocent heels.

THE OLD WHIGS—SHORT CF FR'EVENDER.—After all their sacrifices and labors, the old, straight Whigs, who aided Mr. Buchanan, are to be thrown overboard; at least the Richmond Enquirer chalks this down upon its programme of the policy of the new Administration. In Virginia, and indeed throughout the Southern States, very many of the old Whig leaders went openly for the Democratic candidate. The Enquirer thus philosophically and circuitously settles their hash:

> Fidelity to the South is not the sole test of Democracy. The slavery question is not the platform in the selection of every other principle of public policy. A person may be orthodox in respect of this or that measure, but he cannot claim full fellowship with the Democracy *until he renounces his Federal, Whig, and Know-Nothing heresies, and subscribes the distinctive creed of the State-Rights party.* The Democracy may multiply their numbers by a promiscuous fraternization with personal enemies; but they will only attain a corrupt and unsafe success on, which will impose the inevitable penalty of disorganization and decay. There is no safe and steady growth but on the principle of assimilation.
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> In accordinating the elements of party to

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, DEC 4, 1856.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We lay before our readers this morning the message of President Pierce to the second session of the thirty-fourth Congress. As a public document it is of small importance. That portion of it which relates particularly to affairs of State is merely a reiteration of what has already long since been made known to the people through the newspapers. It contains a passing notice of our relations with Great Britain, Denmark, and other European powers, and a reference to the reports of the heads of the several departments for information as to our fiscal, military, naval, and internal affairs, but proposes no new or definite action in any respect different from what was under consideration at the last session of Congress. The President appears to have enough to do in defending the acts of his administration without venturing to submit for the consideration of Congress any new propositions.

The whole message is written in an apologetic and deprecatory strain, as if to excuse the conduct of a crushed and broken-down, a helpless and hopeless administration, expiring amidst universal public execration, and piteously crying for mercy from an outraged people by whom it has been significantly condemned.

The President commences upon the same key that has been played upon by the Democratic organs everywhere, announcing, for the information of the people, what they never would have discovered unless it were told to them, that the election of Buchanan had *settled* sundry questions, which a few weeks more will in all probability demonstrate are still as unsettled as ever.

The principal part of the message is taken up with a labored effort to defend the action of the Administration in reopening slavery agitation and bringing upon the country a deplorable war of sections. Mr. Cushing has evidently ransacked the whole of the legal storehouse of his memory for arguments to show the *constitutionality* of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which has not been seriously questioned except by a few of the most ultra freedom-shriekers of the North, but he has failed to present any sufficient defense of the bad policy and wanton recklessness of that repeal, or for the inauguration of that worse than Wilmot provisoism, the squatter-sovereignty doctrine.

The document also contains considerable self-glorification for the suppression of the war in Kansas, but fails to state that the Kansas difficulties were begotten and fostered by the administration itself and were permitted to continue, if not actually encouraged by the President and his advisers as long as it was supposed that any capital could be made out of them for the immaculate Democracy.

In imitation of Mr. Fillmore's great Albany speech, the ultraism of the Northern sectionalists is justly and sternly rebuked, but, as if in fear of the terrible vengeance of the Wise and Rhett and Clingman clique, not one word is uttered in reprobation of the Disunionism of the South.

As a State paper, the message is weak and unimportant. It is devoted mainly to a defence of the conduct of the administration and the acts of the Democratic party without eliminating any great principles or measures of public policy by which the nation is to be benefited. As a defence of the official conduct of the President and his cabinet it is unsatisfactory and insufficient and leaves untouched all the greatest and most glaring charges that have been urged against the administration. We shall take occasion to speak of it more in detail hereafter.

☞ A few days ago there was a Democratic jubilee in New York, at which Mr. Clingman, one of the Southern disunionists, made a speech. We make the following extract from the proceedings of the meeting:

> For himself, Mr. Clingman continued, he could truly say, that he lived (in his humble sphere) during the present century to no end, that the triumph of Mr. Fremont would not be a realistic reaction in the consolidation of the Union. The triumph of Mr. Buchanan would not, he (Mr. C.) could not, in his opinion, have failed to have insured the country a preservation. Never did he think the danger was yet passed. It was his belief that the common enemy intended to keep up the agitation until the people, or were officially crushed. It was with sorrow, indeed, that he was compelled to see that they had already had a great part been successful in their efforts to destroy the glorious confederacy. As for the Know-Nothings, he had tried them, they never were a National party. The standard bearers, Washington, Clay, and the other great leaders upheld had been buried—perhaps, he had newly buried and no longer to their memories. He remarked on occasion where else the old Whigs could go, as National men, except with the Democracy.
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> Captain Rynders was then called forward, and said that, although he was last in the race then, he was the first in the race when James Buchanan was nominated. He pressed from general assent was on the speech of the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Clingman,) and concluded with the toast—the support of New York. In spoke of Speaker Banks, whom he called a traitor to Know-Nothingism. He said a traitor was relative to his being a Know-Nothing, that he would take that back. For no man could be a traitor to a party of traitors.

The Hon. Mr. Clingman some years since deserted the Whig party, when North Carolina turned Democratic. It was then charged that he did so with the hope of being elected U. S Senator. He is now one of the most ferocious of the fire-eaters, and as he and his associates may be considered Mr. Buchanan's confidential friends, or at all events the mouth-piece of those Southern Democrats, who were most active in promoting the election of Mr. Buchanan, the conservative men of the nation should take warning. Such disunionists should not be kept in power. There is a threat in his speech that the Union shall be dissolved in 1860 if the plunder is not given to the Democracy. "Rule or ruin" is still his motto and the motto of his secession brethren. In this course he is endorsed by the Democratic party of New York through their spokesman, the valiant Capt. Isaiah Rynders. What obstacle can now stop them when this *hero* puts them on the back? The most curious thing, however, is that an avowed disunionist and Whig renegade should presume to dictate their future political course to men more honest than himself in consistent devotion to their principles. The Old-Line Whigs, who have always opposed the Democracy and detest the present corrupt on and depravity of that party, will treat him and his advice with the scorn and contempt which those of his class so richly deserve.

☞ The decrease in the aggregate American vote for President from that cast in the Governor's election last year is from seventeen hundred to eighteen hundred votes. From an examination of the returns in the following counties alone this decrease is accounted for. We have prepared a table of these counties showing the increase of the Democratic vote, the decrease of the American vote, and the difference between the two. We do not believe that the increased Democratic vote in these counties was taken from the American ranks, but, granting that it was taken from the American ranks, it is evident that there were nearly enough American voters who did not go to the polls to make up the whole amount of the decrease in the American vote in the State:

	Inc. D. vote.	Dec. A. A.	not vot'g.
Allen,	33	68	35
Anderson,	42	52	10
Bath,	—	31	31
Boyle,	6	21	15
Casey	—	38	38
Edmondson,	21	27	6
Estill,	—	84	84
Fleming,	133	171	38
Franklin,	30	62	32
Garrard,	55	110	55
Grayson,	52	54	2
Greene,	—	68	68
Hart,	25	89	64
Lincoln,	—	82	82
Madison,	22	200	178
Marion,	—	15	15
Meade,	32	137	105
Montgomery,	23	57	34
Morgan,	28	90	62
Muhlenburgh,	—	160	160
Nelson,	15	26	11
Nicholas,	10	93	83
Ohio,	—	195	195
Pulaski,	53	127	74
Somerset,	5	47	42
Wayne,	38	161	123
			1 643

From this statement it is evident that the decrease in the American vote was occasioned by that number of Americans not voting at all, and that the 9,000 increase of the Democratic vote did not come from the American side. It cannot then be said that the American party in Kentucky has lost its ground. We believe that it is stronger to-day than it has ever been and will continue to grow stronger day by day until not all the black carpet-bag men who can be brought into the State will be sufficient to enable its opponents to triumph over it. Be of good cheer then, fellow-Americans. Let your hearts be filled with patriotic courage. Let your zeal and industry be redoubled. Even in this hour of defeat we have cause for congratulation and assurance that the victory will yet be ours.

WHAT ROMAN CATHOLICS BELIEVE.—We understand that Archbishop Hughes has publicly announced, that, if the Roman Catholic Church were to declare civil and religious liberty to be a heresy, he should, as a Roman Catholic, feel constrained to adopt the decision. We are very strongly inclined to think that we should have no great difficulty in establishing the fact of this annunciation on the part of the great head of the American Catholics. What have any or all of them to say upon the subject?

A SPLENDID TOKEN.—We were shown yesterday by Mr. Neal, of the Neal House, a splendid gold watch purchased by the Americans of Clay Village, which they intend presenting to our talented representative in Congress, Col Humphrey Marshall.

☞ Officer Enlow arrested a man yesterday who had some $30 or $60 in counterfeit money in his possession. We saw two of the counterfeit notes—one of them was a new $5 note of the Mercantile Bank of Hartford, Connecticut, and the other is a $5 note on the Bank of Penn Township, Philadelphia. He gives his name as G. W. Fields. He had in his possession two new pair of winter gloves and three pen-knives, which he no doubt bought with counterfeit money, but he refused to tell where he purchased them.

Since the above we see from our Indianapolis exchanges that counterfeit five-dollar notes on the Mercantile Bank of Hartford, Conn. of the same description, have been put in circulation there. The vignette on these notes is a locomotive and train of cars—female figure on the left hand, resting her left arm on a shield, with the word *five* on it perpendicularly. The figure 5 is between the female figure and cars. A portrait of Gen. Harrison on the left hand lower corner—five on left hand upper corner. Dated January 18, 1856. J. W. Seymour, President; J. B. Powell, Cashier.

The Cincinnati papers notice the arrest of three men, named John S. Richards, George Burkley, and Lewis Slade, who had been attempting to pass ten-dollar notes on the Mercantile Bank of Hartford, Conn., and other spurious notes in their possession. They had just gone from Indiana. Field is doubtless one of the gang.

While speaking of counterfeit notes, we are reminded of a one-dollar counterfeit note on the Bank of Kentucky, payable at Danville, which was shown us the other day. The appearance of this counterfeit is too dark, but it is nevertheless calculated to deceive.

☞ Within the last few weeks the running away of negroes seems to have become more frequent than ever. Nearly all the fugitives are the property of Know-Nothings, and they strike invariably for Indiana. It might be well to inquire whether the advice of the Governor elect of Indiana in one of his late speeches in this neighborhood that his foreign friends should aid the escape of the slaves of Know-Nothings by hanging meat upon the bushes and any other practicable means.

☞ EX-Governor Shannon has published a long document which he calls a vindication of himself. He brings forward several witnesses to prove that the charge of intemperance, made so often against him, is untrue. It seems to us that he is thus cutting himself off from the only plea that could possibly be urged in mitigation of his general conduct.

☞ There is much talk about electing Forney as one of the Pennsylvania Senators in Congress. Our friend of the Richmond Whig says that he himself has had an idea of being elected Senator, but, in view of the prospect of being in the same body with such fellows as Forney, he would as soon turn Democrat.

☞ We publish to-day the President's Message to the exclusion of almost all other matter. We do not do this because we deem the message more important than anything else, but because we know that there is throughout the country a great curiosity to know what President Pierce has to say for himself.

REMARKABLE WORK.—Hull, Hunt, & Co. killed four thousand three hundred and thirty hogs at their establishment yesterday and will cut them to-day. Any persons who desire to see the largest and most complete packing establishment in the world in full blast should embrace the present opportunity.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO R—— F——, ESQ

LETTER NO. I.

LEXINGTON, KY., NOV. —, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: To you I should prefer going for a personal favor to any other friend in this little city. I am going to ask a favor from you now; which is to sit down for an hour or two and examine the books, pages, and numbers of the Statistics of the United States, which I may point out to you, and figure out for yourself the amazing result. Should this tremendous result not be able to convince you and your friends, it surely will be because of an obliquity of intellectual or moral reasoning, over which no earthly power has control I intend to speak to you in the vernacular," the maternal English) and, if I fail, the reason is that you can't comprehend, nor I explain.

It is said that you are the governing principal of the (Orm) "Kentucky Statesman," published in Lexington; and to you are attributed all the sensible original articles published in that paper.

A day or two after the Presidential election, when in pleasant conversation with you, I told you "that the American party" had been beaten in Kentucky, and in the United States, by the votes of foreigners; your smile was neither one of derision or incredulity; and you (inadvertently, I hope) made the following assertion, astounding to me, as it was, coming as it did from you, a man of sense, and with such apparent heartiness of belief. This assertion was to this effect—the words I can't pretend to remember—"*there were but seven thousand foreigners in Kentucky.*" Your words I "marked well," and believe I can prove them. I was amazed at your bold and unthought-ful proposition; and I wondered how a man of your reading and general intelligence should boldly advance such a statement, proven to be false by the statistics of the United States.

I immediately put in my "negative" in the form of one or two affirmative propositions, viz:

1st. In 1850, six years ago, there were in Kentucky thirty-one thousand four hundred and one foreigners of both sexes "

2d. In 1850, six years ago, there were in Kentucky nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty-one male foreigners "

We here parted company. That conversation set me to thinking and calculating, and induced me to give to you and the public the result of my labors, easily remembered in the form of short statistics, which every one can carry in his pocket-book. I beg of you to get the following named books in which my testimony is contained. If the books and documents are not in your possession, I have the pleasure to offer you a fair view of mine, at your disposal (and all others I have in my house). My proof is in the following and others:

1st.—"Statistical View of the United States," by J. D. B. De Bow, Superintendent of the U. S Census, printed in Washington, D. C., by Beverly Tucker, Senate Printer, 1856. Sent to me by Hon. Geo. W. Jones (Dem.), Senator from Iowa.

2d.—History of Immigration to the United States, by Wm. J. Bromwell, of the Department of State, printed by Redfield, No. 34 Beekman street, New York, 1856," a copy of which I have.

3d. "The Seventh Census of the United States, 1850; Robert Armstrong, printer, 1853," a copy sent to me by Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Vice President elect.

4th. Other sources, to which I may refer you hereafter.

The result of the calculations from these and other sources astonished me. I had found that (you the anti-American) party were betting on all sorts of results on all the States, no matter who never bet, and never favor gambling of any kind, that bets I heard of having been made by your party were equal to me as the wild threats of maniacs; but as soon as I saw the (administration) books of the United States Census, I saw the tremendous advantage afforded to your party; I came to the conclusion that your party being in favor of the Buchanan party (or anti-American party) were based on mathematical certainty, and, therefore, in gamblers' creed, "null and void."

With these preliminary remarks, I shall close this letter with two assertions, both of which I think I can prove, and shall try to prove; and I think, also, that although "one should rise from the dead, neither would you or your party believe them." I refer you to the sworn authority and testimony of the administration. These two propositions stand prominently as follows, and dare the denial:

1st. At the last Presidential election in the United States, one million two hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-five male foreigners were in the United States, and by length of time (five years) were entitled to vote in the country, and in all human probability did vote. (In figures, number of foreign voters in 1856, 1,276,965.)

2d. At the late Presidential election there were in Kentucky (or might have been in proportion to the numbers already arrived) from twenty to twenty-five thousand or more foreign-born males, over twenty-one years of age, who had been in the United States five years, and who might have voted, from time, and in all probability did vote in this State.

I think I can prove by mathematical conclusion (Q. E. D.) that there were from twenty-five or twenty-eight to thirty thousand foreigners, males, over twenty-one years, who had been in the United States five years, and who might have been entitled to vote at the election of 1856, had they taken the proper steps.

You know, or might know, this one great fact, viz: That an Irishman's naturalization papers never die any more than "the king never dies." His baby may die, his wife may die, his child may die, his cart may die or wear out, but his naturalization papers never die, but are left as an heirloom to his family, to be sold, transferred, or given up with his estate to the next nearest of kin or friendship. You are a miserably poor lawyer not to know this great secret. An Irishman's naturalization papers never die with him. They are kept as an heirloom, to be sold to the highest bidder, or given to his "prochien ami" or next of friends, to vote for him after his death!

As short letters, like short sermons, are more profitably heard, read, and remembered, I close this first letter with a promise of one or two others.

Do me the favor to keep all my numbers near you for reference, that you may have the whole figures and assertions right before you.

Very truly, M.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

FRIDAY, DEC 5, 1856

THE FACILITY OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—The Richmond Enquirer is certainly a miracle of facility. It is as facile as the swiftest weather-cock that ever courted the breeze upon a cabin-top; and, with a clamorous show of boldness, it is not a whit more independent. It is the mere shuttlecock and harlequin of an unscrupulous political clique.

The small portion of the public that cares for the Richmond Enquirer at all can hardly have forgotten how ridiculously it blew hot and cold upon the question of Mr. Buchanan's nomination and the Squatter Sovereigntyism to which he gratuitously pledged himself in his letter of acceptance. We dwelt in fitting terms upon this disgraceful exhibition at the time. Well the rapidity with which the Enquirer veered about upon the point of Mr. Buchanan's nomination is fully equalled by that with which it has revolved upon the pivot of his election. No sooner was his election established than the Enquirer proceeded to glorify the result in its most unstinted and grandiloquent manner. Its joy was perfectly uproarious. Its delight knew no bounds. This was unquestionably the impulse of its own unsophisticated enthusiasm. A few days, however, brought the more guarded gratulations of the New Orleans Delta and the Charleston Mercury, with a special reproof to the Enquirer for its unmeasured exultation over so qualified a triumph. "In the first moment of *cool reflection*," said the Mercury, "all Southern men must feel that we have barely escaped an issue of Destruction or Disunion; and that this issue is merely put off, and not decided, by the election of Mr. Buchanan." The Enquirer meekly accepted the rebuke, and retracting its wild words of rejoicing, at once took up the cue that had been thrust upon it and hastened to discourse most intensely upon the incompleteness of Mr. Buchanan's victory and the darkness and terror of the fate from which it was only a respite. It seemed at a loss for language ominous enough to express its sense of the horrid abyss over which the Union was hanging by the slender thread of Democratic ascendency. It echoed the doubts and fears and exhortations and exactions of its fire-eating rivals with revolting gusto. It sprang forward with the foremost disunionists of the land. It put even the Delta and the Mercury to their mettle. In the mean time Gov. Wise pays a visit to Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland, and returns to Richmond with drooping crest. Whereupon the Enquirer suddenly lowers its key, and, in turn, falls itself into the tone of reproof and expostulation. A change comes over the spirit of its dream. It has received a new inspiration. It gently begs the Delta and the Mercury not to demand of Mr. Buchanan what he cannot give, or to excite expectations which must inevitably be disappointed, and winds up by lightly but firmly rebuking them for the expression of the identical sentiments which it has been fulminating with frantic energy for the last three weeks! It is now as tame and considerate and almost as respectable as any Democratic paper in the South. It is decidedly conservative. It "roars you as gently as any sucking dove."

Now, isn't this a beautiful attitude for a paper that aspires to lead the Southern mind? Isn't it a charming exhibition of dignity and independence? We advise the Enquirer to don the cap and bells at once, and do expressly what everybody knows it does tacitly, play second fiddle to the mad harlequin, Wise, and his miserable clique of disunionists.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN A LITERARY POINT OF VIEW.—Feebly as the message is conceived, it is even more feebly expressed. Its diction is as poor as its statesmanship. The President has been commended for the literary merits of his official papers, but, with the single exception of his Fourth of July letter to the city of Boston last summer, which was really a very tasteful and beautiful production, we have seen nothing from his hand, personal or official, which has not smacked rankly of the general inferiority of his character. The Fourth of July letter was probably the work of another hand. His messages, however, bear unmistakable marks of authenticity. They are all redolent of the soil from which they sprang. Like the Havana tobacco, they could have been grown upon only one patch of earth, and that otherwise about the most sterile and useless in the world. Their prominent characteristics, in the matter of style, are laxity and feebleness, with a vulgar tendency to inflation. His inaugural, the most ambitious of his papers, is by far the most contemptible as a composition. It is gaudy and meretricious as a flaunting nymph of the pave. We all remember, how, though it immensely tickled the groundlings, it made the judicious grieve. His annual messages are vast deserts of imbecility and platitude, of which the interminable one just laid before the country is the best only because it is the last. In all other respects it is the fit companion of its lax and long-spun predecessors. His special messages, which have been neither few nor brief, and which afforded an admirable field for the display of his powers as a statesman of original and vigorous thought, if he possessed any, are distinguished from his annual messages only by obscurity and prolixity of statement, superadded to the leading vices of his style. The truth is, the range of Pierce's mind is so narrow, and its grasp so weak, that, notwithstanding a fair amount of culture and intelligence, he can't deliver himself upon nations affairs or any high question with much literary effect. It isn't in him. It isn't in the nature of things. A strong, clear, and living stream cannot flow from a shallow and turbid reservoir. And the history of the Pierce administration shows that Pierce's brain is just such a reservoir. The nation has no cause to lament that its sources are at length shut off.

☞ The morning papers of this city, evidently chagrined at the superior enterprise of the Bulletin and Journal in procuring the President's message one day in advance of them, have been guilty of a petty meanness unworthy even of them. They have been in the habit of copying items from the Bulletin without crediting them, but in reference to the President's message they have done worse than this. With the Bulletin, yesterday, a half sheet of the Weekly Journal was sent out containing the President's message. Copies of the message were procured by us at considerable expense and were received at this office by a special messenger at 9 A. M. yesterday. It was published in the Weekly Journal, but was not circulated in the city until the Bulletin was issued. None of the other offices knew that the message was in the city until after it had been printed by us, but, as soon as they procured one of the copies of the Weekly Journal containing it, they placed it in the hands of their printers and had it set up. The Democrat acknowledges the receipt of a copy from a gentleman in the interior of Ohio, leaving it to be inferred that it printed the message from that copy, which could not have been received until after 6 P. M., when it had the entire or nearly the entire document in type, copied from the extras of this office. These papers should either cease their babbling about their great enterprise or stop their pilfering from the Bulletin and Journal without giving the usual credit.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Electoral College met at the Capitol in Frankfort on Wednesday, and organized by appointing Hon. Elijah Hise Chairman, S. I. M. Major Secretary, and E. H. Tole Sergeant-at-Arms. All the Electors were present except Col. R. D. Gholson, of the First district, whose place was filled by the appointment of Major T. T. Hawkins, of Louisville, as a substitute. The twelve electoral votes of the State were formally cast by ballot for Buchanan and Breckinridge. No appointment of Messenger was made, the remaining time of the day's session being consumed in discussing the propriety of appointing a committee to examine the returns of the popular vote in the Secretary's office, and report the true majority in the State. The following resolution presented by Mr. Reed, but amended by Col. Stevenson, was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report to this College the full election returns of this State for Presidential Electors on the fourth day of November, and that they report all such facts on the face of the returns to the Secretary's office as tend to show the true vote of Kentucky.

The chair appointed Messrs. Reed and Woolley a committee to make the report contemplated by the resolution, and then the College adjourned to assemble again at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

☞ President Pierce had his message sent by special messengers to the abolition cities of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Chicago, but passed Louisville by. Perhaps he thought to punish Louisville for the crime of being a Know-Nothing city. If so, the chief result of his malice was to give us of the Louisville Journal an opportunity of beating his own organs out of sight in laying the document before the public.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury is in readiness to purchase, until the 31 of March, unless the amount is sooner obtained, $1,500,000 of United States Loans, giving the following premiums: For the Stock of 1842, 10 per cent.; for Stock of 1847—48, 16 per cent.; and for stock of 1850, 6 per cent.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—It will be seen from an article which we copy from an Illinois paper that the Chinese sugar cane has been successfully cultivated in Illinois. It has been tried in Wabash county of that State, and the result is so successful as to induce Mr. Kreh, the cultivator, to declare that "in 1860, the Southern planter will have no sale for his sugar in the State of Illinois."

According to Mr. Krob's statement, one-half acre of frosted cane yieldrd forty-five gallons of molasses, "which, in flavor and beautiful bright red color, is far superior to any molasses obtained at the South." So unfavorable, moreover, were the circumstances under which this first trial were conducted, that the half acre did not produce a greater quantity of stalks than could, with more careful treatment, be grown on one-quarter of an acre.

☞ Last year the anti-American organs and orators denounced Know Nothingism because the notorious E. Z. C. Judson, *alias* Ned Buntline, had declared in its favor. In their estimation the support of Buntline was alone sufficient evidence of its corruption. Well, this year Ned Buntline found there was too much decency in the American party for him, and just before the Presidential election he wrote a letter declaring himself in favor of Buck and Breck. The tables are turned. Out of their own mouths the Democracy are condemned.

☞ The influence of the renegade Whig Senators Pearce and Pratt of Maryland may have been immense outside of their own State. They certainly didn't exercise much influence at home. Mr. Pearce made great exertions for Buchanan in Queen Anne and Dorchester; in the first county the American gain is eleven and about one hundred and thirty in the second. In Prince George, Mr. Pratt's county, the American gain is eighty five, and twenty-three in Anne Arundel, his present residence.

☞ The U. S. circuit court, Massachusetts district, has granted an injunction against Thos. W. Wason, car-builder, of Springfield, restraining him from issuing or selling any Vulcanized India-rubber Car-Springs. This injunction was asked for by the New England Car-Spring Co., to prevent the making, using, or selling of Vulcanized Rubber Car-Springs made by [illegible] Rubber Co., of New York, in infringement of the patents owned only by the New England Car-Spring Co.

☞ What has become of the banner intended to be presented by the Americans of Louisville to their brethren of Baltimore? The Baltimore Patriot thus alludes to it:

Ohio has taken the wind out of the sails of Kentucky. While we were looking for a banner to be presented to the American party of Maryland by their friends in Louisville, a gallant deputation from Cincinnati arrives in our city, and is the first to do honor to the noble stand which was made for Millard Fillmore in this State.

Louisville should not be outdone in gallantry by Cincinnati.

☞ In eighteen counties of Southern Illinois, forming a large part of what is familiarly known as "Egypt," the land of darkness, there are 11,185 males over twenty-one years of age who can neither read nor write. These counties give Buchanan over 10,000 majority.

☞ President Pierce undertakes to tell what the people decided by the late election. They at least decided that they didn't want any more of *him*.

☞ The three Washburne brothers are re-elected to the next Congress. Israel, in Maine, by 5,000; Cadwallader C., in Wisconsin, by 5,000; and Elihu B., in Illinois, by 11,551.

☞ An extra of White's Detector, issued yesterday morning, says that the Bank of East Tennessee has failed.

☞ Inasmuch as it is said that the office of Secretary of State has been proffered to Gen. Cass, the opinions of that distinguished gentleman in regard to slavery must needs be a matter of considerable interest to the South. His opinions upon that subject are well understood. It was his avowal of Squatter Sovereignty in its most obnoxious shape that called forth from the Richmond Enquirer and the other leading organs of the South their fiercest and bitterest denunciations of that revolting doctrine.

How General Cass feels and what he thinks in relation to Kansas matters may be clearly inferred from the remarks of his home organ, the Detroit Free Press, which has never differed with him upon any point whatever. We copy the following from the last number of that paper without being at all willing to say that it will prove acceptable to the Buchanan party of the South. Our full expectation is that the party will be utterly shattered even before the President elect shall be inaugurated:

> The first election in Kansas was carried by an irruption of Missourians, and the Legislature then chosen went on to legalize slavery and to enact a code of laws fitly characterized by Gen. Cass, in the Senate of the United States, as disgraceful to the civilization of the age. This legislation was followed by scenes in Kansas, which, outrageously exaggerated, undoubtedly, have furnished the black Republicans with just the sort of capital for the Presidential contest they wanted — just the sort that served their purposes freely and a national administration of months still more permitted these scenes to transpire—permitted this capital to be manufactured for the uses of black Republicanism.
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> Was it strange thereat, that the Northern public mind should become exasperated? We do not hold the South responsible for the original Missouri irruption into Kansas, and for the scandalous legislation of the Kansas Legislature. The South is not responsible for it any more than the North is responsible for the operations of abolitionists in Kansas. But had the Southern Democratic press and had Southern Democratic statesmen condemned the Missouri irruption in language not to be misunderstood, and had they denounced the attempts then and since to introduce slavery into Kansas by force and fraud, the Fremont majorities would have been very much less in the Northern States.
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> Tens of thousands of men in the North, Democrats hitherto, and who have no design of interfering with the inviolability of the constitutional guarantees of slavery hereafter, have voted against Mr. Buchanan solely because of the maladministration of affairs in Kansas—because they desired to rebuke the ruffianism that carried the first Kansas Legislature and enacted the code on Kansas, and to censure an administration that had not interposed to suppress the long continued war of ruffianism between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties.

☞ It seems strange (no, it doesn't) that those Sag-Nicht organs which have had so much to say about election riots in Baltimore, Louisville, and New Orleans, ascribing the whole to the fact that these cities are under Know Nothing government, have nothing at all to say about the far worse and more terrible riots and disorders in New York, a city under *Democratic* government. Many scores of Americans were shot in New York on the day of election; many hundreds of Americans were knocked down and beaten; many thousands of Americans were driven or kept from the polls by the fear of physical violence; and very many thousands of fraudulent Sag-Nicht votes were made to count through ballot-box stuffing and other equally vile processes.

We give, below, an extract of a charge recently delivered by Recorder Smith, of New York city. What pretext can the Sag-Nicht papers have for passing silently by the perpetration of such horrible outrages upon American citizens by ruffians by foreigners in a city under exclusive Sag-Nicht government?

During the week of the election, our city has been the scene of outrages of the polls, which are humiliating to us as citizens and disgraceful to those having the power to check them. In the First ward of this city, and almost within hearing of the office of the Mayor and Chief of Police, from the opening to the closing of the polls, there was one constant reign of riot and bloodshed. Respectable citizens, who went peacefully to the polls to deposit their votes, were knocked down and dragged through the streets, without any interference on the part of the police to prevent the outrages. Hundreds were driven from the polls by an organized band of desperadoes, who openly refused to allow the elector to deposit a vote, unless it contained the name of a certain candidate.

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And, what is very remarkable, though blood ran freely in many wards of the city, and though men now lie at the point of death from the wounds they received on the day of election, scarce one of the offenders against the law has been arrested by any of the police.

☞ The following is believed will be nearly the aggregate popular and electoral votes for President:

	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore
Popular Vote -	1,753,716	1,309,977	849,186
Electoral Vote -	174	114	8
Buchanan over Fremont - -			443,739
Buchanan over Fillmore - -			913,530
Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan			395,447
Total vote about - - - - -			3,900,000

☞ The gallant Americans of Logan county are still proudly erect, and keep their flags waving to the breeze. They are not discouraged but ready and eager for another contest. The following are among the resolutions adopted at an American meeting recently held in that Gibraltar of Kentucky Americanism:

> *Resolved*, That we tender the American party of Maryland the warmest gratitude and love of each and every American of Logan county, for the glorious triumph they achieved in the late election over the enemies of their country's rights.
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> *Resolved*, That we recommend Millard Fillmore of New York, and Andrew J. Donelson of Tennessee, as not only suitable, but as the most suitable candidates for the Presidency in 1860.
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> *Resolved*, That we recommend to the American party throughout the country and the Union to keep up their organization, that the State of Freedom may not smother, but that they may burn brighter and more brilliantly until they shall illuminate our land with a blaze of national glory.

THE FLAG PRESENTATION AT BALTIMORE.—The Union flag, sent by the Americans of Cincinnati to the Americans of Baltimore, was presented on Friday night last, amidst unbounded enthusiasm, by Hon. Scott Harrison on the part of the Cincinnati committee. The occasion was made one of great festivity. The proceedings were closed with a splendid banquet, at which patriotic toasts and speeches were indulged in until daylight the next morning. There cannot be found a truer or nobler band of Americans than in the Monumental City, they well deserve all the compliments which their gallant bearing has received from their fellow-Americans throughout the Union.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer says of the President's message:

> It is admirably written, and, in every respect, *personifies* the character of a grave and dignified communication from an American President to the National Congress.

We have said some very uncomplimentary things of the message, and shall probably say some more, but we have never represented it as cutting half so ridiculous a *figure* as this, and we never intend to.

THE BALTIMORE RIOTS.—The foreign organs all through the country are in the habit of speaking of the bloody riots in Baltimore on the 4th of November as American or Know-Nothing riots. The fact that, of those killed on that city, only one was a Democrat, all the rest being Know-Nothings, and that nine-tenths of all the many wounded were Know-No hings, indicates very strongly (though we admit not conclusively) what party it was that prepared itself beforehand for the work of blood.

The Southern Democratic organs have relied much upon a statement made by the Baltimore Sun. What reliance is to be placed upon the Sun's statement in the case may be inferred from the fact that the Sun, before the election, advised the foreign-born citizens, no matter in what wards they lived, to vote in whatsoever wards they pleased. A paper capable of giving such advice is not fit to be believed when it makes pretended statements of facts.

The following is from the Baltimore Clipper:

> So far as we have been able to learn, five Americans certain were murdered on the afternoon of election day by the Irish of the Eighth ward. Now mark this fact—*not a man among the killed (with one exception) was a Democrat all being American; and nine out of every ten of those wounded were Americans.* All the rioting was caused by the Irish ruffians from the Eighth ward, who, not satisfied with beating the Americans away from the polls of that ward, invaded the adjoining wards—the 6th and 7th—armed with gun locks and swivels. These howling scoundrels, composed of the most vicious and debased of the human race, thirsted for American blood with the ravenous appetite of wolves, and were not satisfied until they had slaked their desires to the full. And yet there are found American-born men in this city so debased, so lost to all sense of shame, as not only to uphold these ruffians in their massacre of American citizens, but apparently to gloat over it. Out upon such miscreants, who, like wolves, turn upon their own wounded kindred.
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> His Honor, Mayor Hinks, did all that could be accomplished to suppress the riots, and there can be no doubt that, had the military been ordered out, instead of six men being killed scores would have perished. The visit of Governor Ligon to our city for the purpose of interfering with the prerogatives of the Mayor for partisan purposes, and the impertinent letter addressed by him to the Mayor, which was published in the Sun, doubtless encouraged the Eighth ward rioters, and aided in exciting them to an ungovernable pitch. The course of the Sun in urging its foreign allies to vote where they pleased also aided in causing disturbances, as the first difficulty originated through an Eighth ward Irishman attempting to vote in the Sixth ward. No one attempted to inter ere with the Irish of the Eighth ward at their polls, and it is a significant fact that all the fights took place half a mile from that location. These miscreants marched deliberately out of their own ward, fully armed, to murder Americans, and now well they succeeded the bloody record of killed and wounded shows.

CONGRESS—*Walker and the Southern Convention.*—Ion (Grund), the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes:

> The revision of the tariff and some project for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific will be the two chief subjects of consideration at the next session, and the subjects which are not governed by party lines. There will certainly be no less than three or four distinct projects in relation to a Pacific railroad, and the prospect is that no one of them will be adopted.
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> Whatever scheme for a revision and reduction of the tariff may be adopted by the House, the Senate will supersede it by a very different project, and thus this subject, as well as that of the Pacific railroad, may go over to the next Congress.
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> Smaller projects, in great numbers, affecting individual interests, will have a rare chance for success.
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> The administration is supposed to be divided and embarrassed in relation to their course respecting Nicaragua. It thought Mr Walker, who returned on leave of absence, will not be sent back, and that diplomatic relations with Walker's government will remain suspended during the remainder of the term of the present administration. But the President, who himself is understood to have decided the question upon the reception of father Vijil, is yet to determine the question which now presents itself. The cabinet may draw a distinction between the Rivas government and the Walker government which succeeded it. But whatever the administration may do on this subject, it is quite certain that the Southern Commercial Convention, which is to be held at Savannah on the 8th of December, will take decided measures to sustain General Walker, and recommend his movement strongly to the support of the Democratic party and the Buchanan Democratic administration. This Convention will thus endeavor to embody and enforce Southern policy and engraft it upon the policy of the new administration.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives has just published an official statement of the appropriations regular and definite, of the 1st and 2d sessions of the 34th Congress. The following are the aggregated items:

Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous, - - - -	$20,834,395 70
Army, Fort ifications, and Military Academy, - -	15,776,159 09
Indian Department and Pensions,	3,959 917 85
Naval Service, - -	11,285,045 59
Post Office Department, - -	13 581 681 00
Ocean Mail Steamer Service,	2 013,600 00
Total, - - - - -	$67,271,709 23

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Rusk presented resolutions from the Legislature of Texas in favor of a repeal of the recent act of Congress relative to the public debt of the late republic of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Rusk a resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of the Treasury of inform the Senate what amount of the claims against the late republic of Texas provided for by the act of Congress, Feb. 28, 1855, have not yet been presented for payment.

Mr. Bayard announced in an appropriate and feeling manner the death of his late colleague Mr. Clayton.

Messrs. Crittenden, Cass, and Seward severally spoke in terms of eulogy of the deceased, alluding to his eminent public services, and as one of the remaining few who for the last quarter of a century have controlled the legislature of the country.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

House.—The question pending was on Mr. Grow's motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused Mr. Whitfield to be sworn as delegate from Kansas and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made an unsuccessful motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, failed to obtain the unanimous consent to draw for the choice of seats.

The friends of Mr. Whitfield made various motions, which were negatived decidedly yea and nay votes, with a view to postponing action on Whitfield's case till next week. These proceedings were interrupted by the reception of a message from the Senate announcing the death of Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Cullen pronounced a panegyric and submitted resolutions, which have been adopted in honor to the memory of the deceased and to pay customary respect. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Thursday's Proceedings.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1856.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—We publish to-day a communication signed "Farmer," in reference to the meeting held in the circuit court-room, on the 29th ult., by some of the members of the Southwestern Agricultural Association. Our correspondent "Farmer" is a gentleman of high respectability, and we do not doubt for a single moment that he and others who participated in that meeting were actuated by pure and honorable motives. In our remarks upon this meeting, a few days ago, we did not intend to misrepresent any gentleman who was present, and we do not think that we have misrepresented by one or done injustice to any one. We allude not to no individual, but we commented upon the proceedings of a public meeting. We are aware that gentlemen were present who disapproved of the whole proceeding, and endeavored in various ways, but without success, to have their disapprobation made a matter of record; and we have no doubt that "Farmer" and others went to the meeting unconscious of any partizan purpose and altogether guiltless of a design to introduce partizanship into the Association, but it is their misfortune and not our fault if a fair and legitimate and candid statement of their public proceedings makes them liable to the imputation of having, perhaps unintentionally, introduced a dangerous fire-brand into this useful Association, and rendered it necessary for us to defend others from unjust and undeserved imputations cast upon them by the proceedings of a meeting at which they were not present.

We have distinctly stated that we take no part whatever in the contest for the presidency of the Association. We have a high personal regard for both the gentlemen whose names have been presented as candidates, and we are well assured that they have labored latterly anxiously, ably, and zealously for the success of the institution. We are also free to admit that others may, and doubtless do, feel among the members of the Association equally justified and quite as zealous to promote its success, but we still think that a compromise between the contending parties cannot be effected, but will most certainly be obstructed by such proceedings and such unfairness as was manifested in the meeting on the 29th ult.

We avoided any allusion in our columns to the contest among the members of the Association until the duty was forced upon us by this meeting and by the comments upon its proceedings by partizan presses; even then, we gave only a plain, unvarnished statement of the proceedings, and the legitimate and unavoidable inferences from them.

The resolution deprecating the introduction of political partizanship into the association would have been entirely proper, if the subsequent proceedings of the meeting had not made it a direct imputation against gentlemen who were not present and who are entirely guiltless of the charge thus made against them. It may not have been intended by the mover of the resolutions nor by those who favored them to cast such an imputation upon those who were supporting Mr. Mallory, but, whatever may have been the intention, such is the effect of the proceedings. When the resolution was offered, requesting the names of both the gentlemen then in the field to be withdrawn, it was stated not only by the friends of Mr. Mallory, but also by others, that it was believed that there were already enough votes secured to him to insure his election, and without doing injustice to his friends he could not be withdrawn except at the request or by the consent of those who had interested themselves to procure those votes. It was then that the meeting assumed a partizan complexion by recommending the election of Col. Marshall, Clerks, and other officers of all the United States Courts, embracing those of the District of Columbia. To these have since been added the Insane Asylum, the Mexican Boundary Survey, and the construction of several territorial roads.

The quantity of land surveyed, exclusive of school sections, since my last report, and up to the 30th of September last, was 16,879,692 acres, much of which is now ready for market.

The grants made by Congress for railroad purposes have been approved to the States... 6,036,871.00
Selected under Donations for Railroads, &c., and granted for railroad purposes (estimated)..... 15,680,875.00

Making a total of..... 39,328,108.38

The quantity of lands sold for cash, during the second and third quarters of the present calendar year, is 2,940,965.30 acres; received therefor, $1,966,883 72.

The difficulties in executing, satisfactorily, the swamp land grants, still exist. Several of the States have presented claims for swamp lands, under specific purposes, and they now complain, that, if the selections are set aside for any cause, their faith must be violated. It is contended that most of those who are contesting the rights of the States are mere speculators, and should not be permitted to defeat their permanent interests—that thereby many of the counties, and of their people, will be injured, and the Government not correspondingly benefited. Much of this is true; and, although many errors have been committed, yet it is worthy of consideration whether, under the circumstances, it is not best for policy to approve the selections, so far as they do not interfere with actual settlers.

The land system, under the legislative enactments of the last four years, and by the active measures taken to meet the demands for settlement, has been extended, with entire success and unprecedented rapidity, across the Mississippi River, embracing the State of California, the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and into the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah. This immense geographical area is now organized into six new surveying departments, and the public surveyors are in rapid extension over it. Surveying operations in the new and the old districts have, in the same period, been extended over an area of more than 16 millions of acres, in which the lines have been run and established.

During this period, also, there have been

	Acres.
Sold for cash.....	30,955,174
(For which there has been received—	$27,949,151.)
Located for military bounties.....	15,806,260
Approved under swamp land grants.....	30,199,056
Granted for railroads.....	17,036,232

Making the aggregate..... 93,976,772

acres disposed of, in part, for farms by direct grants to individual citizens, a portion by titles issued as indemnity to the defendants in the old land States in redeeming from overflow and its consequences valuable lands, and bringing them under tillage, and in part for lands in facilitating travel and intercourse by the extension of the system of railroad, and other systems of national intercommunication, thereby also largely increasing the value of the landed interests of the country.

Experience and reflection convince me that the only true principle upon which to base pensions is that of indigence.

On the 30th of June last, there were 13,932 pensioners, and the amount disbursed for their benefit during the fiscal year was $1,360,024 61.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls between the 1st of April, 1853, and the 30th of September, 1856, is 2,385, the aggregate of whose yearly pensions is $701,290 74...beside the sum of $1,-294,457 75 paid as arrearages immediately on the admission of the claims.

All the monuments agreed upon by the joint Mexican Boundary Commission have been erected, and the line is marked "from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and the United States is in possession of the territory.

A considerable portion of the boundary is formed by the Rio Bravo, or Rio Grande; and in the settled portion of the valleys which are best adapted to agriculture, the bed of the river sometimes changes, and transfers considerable portions of land from one side to the other. The Commissioners concluded, and it is thought with correctness, that, except in the case of gradual accretions on one or the other bank of the river, the international boundary should be the river fixed it at the time of the survey, and as shown in the maps, notwithstanding actual changes in the course of the river. A case of this kind is threatened in the valley of El Paso, and several inquiries have been made on the subject. The parties making the inquiries have been referred to the printed maps, and informed that any change in the river bed, including solid masses of land, does not change the jurisdiction.

Since the 1st of January last, the Patent Office has issued 2,250 patents, and within the year the number will probably be increased to some 2,500.

From small beginnings, the Patent Office has grown into proportions comparatively gigantic. Half a century ago, the whole revenue of the office did not exceed $1,500 per annum, which was appropriated to the payment of one clerk, who transacted the entire business of the office. The income for the present year will be about $200,000, which will still be scarcely sufficient to defray the current expenses of the office, with its one hundred examiners, clerks, and other employees.

The number of applications for patents in this office the last year was greater than that in any other country, having been 4,435 against 2,958 in Great Britain, and 4,056 in France. For the present year the number of applications will probably exceed 5,000.

In pursuance of the design of Congress, measures have been taken to procure cuttings and seeds from every quarter of the globe, where any new product might be found, which was to prove useful in any portion of the United States.

Many new productions of great probable utility have thus been introduced, and others are being sought for, and will be obtained as opportunity offers. A vessel has just been sent to South America to procure cuttings of the sugar-cane, to furnish our Southern planters with a fresh stock, to supply the place of that which it is supposed has run out, under the continued cultivation, without renovation from the ingenious planter.

In 1854 the appropriation for this purpose was increased to $55,000, and made payable out of the Treasury; and the appropriation for the present year has been increased to $105,000. The objects embraced in this appropriation are also enlarged, so as to take in agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds.

During the current year there have been concluded fifty-two Indian treaties; of these, thirty-two have been ratified by the Senate, and twenty remain yet to be acted on. By these treaties the Indian title has been extinguished to and removed from tracts of lands amounting in the aggregate to 174,181,710 acres; of which about 52,000,000 are included in the ratified treaties, and about 122,000,000 acres are secured by treaties before the Senate, besides 19,343,-000 acres which have been reserved for Indian purposes. The aggregate money consideration involved is $11,315,000.

These treaties are of three classes; of peace and friendship; of acquisition with a view to the colonization of the Indians on reservations; for providing for the permanent settlement of the Indians on farms and separate tracts of land, as homesteads, and extinguishing at once or paving the way to the final abandonment of the tribal character.

Great public benefits have been existed, and still exists, in making even an approximate estimate of the population of the various tribes of Indians within our borders; but, from the most reliable information, they are now supposed to number some 200,000 souls.

The average amount annually expended by the General Government for the support of postage on letters from one point to another within the United States, has proved generally very satisfactory. Without alluding to other advantages, it affords the only means of ascertaining the Department with sufficient from fraud or carelessness; and I beg to renew my former recommendation for the passage of an act making prepayment also compulsory on all transient printed matter.

The contract for the lines between New York and Bremen, and New York, Southampton, and Havre will expire on the 1st of June, 1858. The present contractors state that they are prepared to build other and swifter ships than those now on their lines, provided their contract be renewed; and if the service is to go further handed, the new contractors should have ample time given them by which they may to enabled to commence the new service on the expiration of the present contract. From the port of New-York there now run four lines, embracing the branch from New Orleans to Havana, which receive from the Treasury the yearly sum of $1,496,000. And appropriations continue to be asked for other lines running from the same port. The establishment of such lines has many important and obvious claims of trade and importance, and the advantages arising therefrom should be distributed equally, as far as practicable, among the different States of the Union.

I regret that the difficulties hitherto preventing, the conclusion of a Postal Convention with France are still unadjusted. The French Government, having made provision for the transit conveyance through England of mails for other countries, and for their services, and other printed matter from the United States addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, where France has postal arrangements, on application to the French Director-general of Posts, in the month of March last, instructions were issued from this Department authorizing the British Government to charge on such printed matter on prepayment of the same rates of United States postage as are chargeable thereon when dispatched to France.

A proposition has been received from the British Post-Office for a reduction of the postage between the United States and Great Britain from 24 to 12 cents the single letter. In answer, this Department has indicated a willingness to accede to such a proposal, provided the transit charge on mails passing through England from and to the United States is reduced to 9d. sterling per pound, the same as that paid by that government for the conveyance of the British and Canada mails through the United States.

Arrangements have been made between this Department and the postal authorities of Prussia, the south of Germany, and Austria, providing for the registration of valuable letters transmitted between those countries and the United States. The United States registration is five cents.

With Mexico no postal convention has yet been concluded, but it is confidently hoped that the pending negotiations on this subject may result in an arrangement mutually advantageous to both countries.

The aggregate amount of postage, foreign and domestic, on mails transported by the United States Mail Steamship lines, was $1,035,740 28, which is a decrease of $24,890 40 from the previous year. The decrease of postage by the Collins line was $43,-247 85, and by the Ocean Steam Navigation Co. of the Charleston and Havana line $545 61. By the Bremen line the postages were increased $12,263 77, by the New York and California lines $6,359 62, and by the New Orleans and Vera Cruz line $311 80.

The amount of foreign correspondence has not only fallen off very considerably, but the revenue derived therefrom to the United States Post Office has likewise been materially lessened by the largely increased collections made in this country, as compared with any previous year. During the year ending 30th June, 1855, the excess of British postages collected by the United States over the total amount of the United States postages collected by Great Britain, was $64,270 64. This excess during the last fiscal year was increased to $81,530 83, notwithstanding the diminished amount of correspondence. Like results are exhibited in respect to the mails exchanged with Prussia and Bremen, showing that under our postal arrangements with those countries the principle of optional prepayment operates very unequally against the United States, the excess of collections being chiefly here. This Department, which not only collects its own, but also a very large proportion of the foreign postage, and accounts for the same in full, to the foreign office, without receiving any compensatory benefit in return.

The gross amount of United States postages on mails conveyed during the year by the Collins line was $215,867 14; by the Bremen line, $128,957 36; and by the Havre line, $85,488 99. Deducting the United States inland postages on these mails, the net revenue from ocean postages by the Collins line was $339,749 14; by the Bremen line, $86,492 88, and by the Havre line $71,882 19. Very respectfully, your obd't serv't, JAMES CAMPBELL.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S REPORT.

[EXTRACTS.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 29, 1856.

To this Department by the organic act is confided the supervision of the Patent office, the General Land Office, the Indian Office, the Pension Office, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Board of Inspectors and Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, the Census, and the accounts of the

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1856.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF.—One of the most remarkable features of the last annual message of President Pierce is his attempted self-exaltation by pompously declaring what has been settled by the recent election, and endeavoring, by some strange process of rhetorical alchemy, to deduce from it an endorsement of the leading measures of his administration. He seems to have forgotten that the Cincinnati Convention gave him a quietus and dared not touch or affiliate with any one connected with the Kansas-Nebraska movement. He very complacently closes his eyes to the fact that, in 1852, Franklin Pierce was the most popular man in the nation, but that now, even in his own party, there are "none so poor as to do him reverence." He does not seem to be aware that the whole nation is waiting anxiously for the completion of his term of office, well convinced that almost any change must be for the better. He has shut his ears against the sound of wailing that is heard from one end of the Union to the other over the perilous crisis to which it has been hurried by the reckless experiments of the Pierce administration to manufacture a hobby on which they hoped to ride into a continuance of power; and, with a most ludicrous self-sufficiency in this his last message to the Senate and House of Representatives and the people of the United States, he affects to consider that the election of Buchanan by a minority of the popular vote is an endorsement by the people of the chief measures of his administration.

And yet there appears to be some sort of consciousness about the President that his conduct sadly needs exculpation. In spite of his gratulations as to the result of the election he evidently feels that his Kansas policy has been condemned, that he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and that the people have charged to the account of the administration all the distraction of our public affairs, and all the sectional hostility, which already imminently threaten to sunder the bonds of union that have hitherto "made and preserved us as a nation."

He enters into a long and elaborate, but neither lucid nor plausible, defence of the constitutionality of the Kansas-Nebraska humbug. He assumes premises that are untrue in fact, and from them, with a most singular display of [illegible] sophistry and false reasoning, and the introduction of historical episodes altogether disconnected with the subject, he undertakes to show that the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the adoption of Kansas squatter sovereignty doctrine are constitutional. He leaves his readers to infer that if they are constitutional they are therefore requisite, for, in the whole of this rehash of what the Democratic press through out the South has said in defense of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he has never once alluded to the main issue, the bad policy and evil consequences of the unnecessary disturbance of the compromise measures and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

We have not heretofore heard the constitutionality of this unfortunate measure seriously or generally questioned. The people had no need to go so far as an investigation into its constitutionality to find good and sufficient reasons for its condemnation. The miserably bad policy and deplorable consequences of the act were enough to bring upon it not its authoritative public execration without reference to its constitutionality or unconstitutionality. Many acts may be done under the Constitution that had much better be left undone, and every constitutional act is not necessarily wise and salutary. The President is evidently sorely troubled to find some shadow of excuse for this great, glaring, and most lamentable blunder of his administration. He is in the attitude of a criminal who has been tried, convicted, and sentenced by a jury of his country and now seeks to present some palliation or excuse for the offense for which he was arraigned.

He has entirely mistaken the real issue or he has found it impossible to meet it face to face. The question is not so much as to the constitutionality of this now exploded and despised Pierce administration hobby, but as to its necessity or expediency, and, with all his bad rhetoric and worse logic, the President has been unable to exculpate himself from having at least connived at, if not in reality aided in instituting a most serious and dangerous disturbance of the public peace, which has inflicted a fearful and perhaps deadly blow upon the public welfare, and may yet produce the destruction of the whole fabric of the Union of these States.

Viewed merely as a defence of the constitutionality of this leading measure of his administration without reference to the entire abstinence from any allusion to the impolicy or disastrous consequences of the Kansas matter, the greatly elaborated document under consideration is weak and insufficient. We shall take occasion to review and expose the false premises and wholly untenable arguments by which it is therein attempted to prove the unconstitutionality of the Missouri compromise, and the constitutionality of the incorporation of squatter sovereignty into our Territorial policy.

DEMOCRATIC PROSCRIPTION. — The Sag-Nichts have furiously assailed the American party for preferring native-born citizens to foreigners for Government officers. These Sag-Nichts have strange ideas of consistency. At the very moment when they are thus attacking Americans for exercising a constitutional right of voting for whom ever they prefer for office, they are themselves seriously urging their partizans to proscribe Americans socially and commercially as well as politically. If a city or county majority of American candidates the Democracy are promptly requested by their leaders to withdraw from it all their trade. This is the vindictive spirit of intolerance which infused so much bitterness into the recent political canvass. It has been carried by the Democrats into all the relations of life. It is one of the peculiarities of Democratic tactics to raise a hue and cry and charge upon their opponents the same offences which are perpetrated to a much greater extent by themselves. For years past the Northern Democracy has been thoroughly impregnated with free-soilism, and yet the chief reliance of the Democratic party in the South has been the cry of abolitionism against the old Whig party and the American party of the North. Proscription of its opponents has ever been a leading feature of the Democratic party and still with unblushing effrontery it assails the Americans for their alleged proscription of foreigners and papists. The difference is only that while the Americans refuse to give their support to candidates for office whom they do not believe acceptable as their own countrymen, the Democracy proscribe, with real Jesuitical intolerance, all who dare to think and vote in opposition to Democratic tyranny; while the Americans refuse to elect men to public offices who differ with them in political opinions, the Democracy proscribe politically and socially, in their public capacities and in their private relations, all who will not bow down and worship Democratic idols; while the Americans object to men who are not independent American citizens, the Democracy proscribe men for their independence and love of country; while the Americans will sustain none but true Union men, the Democracy distribute their favors exclusively among avowed sectionalists. The cause of this difference is easily known. The American party is actuated by a self-sacrificing love of country and a determination to maintain the Union and to defend it from all dangers and assaults either from foreign foes or domestic traitors; while the loaves and fishes, the mere spoils of office, the distribution of public patronage, and the exercise of public power, are the chief articles in the creed of the Democracy.

BURGLARY.—*Henry Lee*.—The dry goods store of Durkee, Heath, & Co. was broken into between 12 and 5 o'clock on Sunday night and robbed of silks principally, to the value of $5,000. The silks stolen were mostly plain black. An embroidered black velvet cloak, and a plain black velvet cloak, narrowly trimmed, were taken with the silks. The robbers effected an entrance by boring out one of the panels in the back door. The door to the yard, which leads to the alley, has usually been left open, as the yard extends to several adjoining buildings. Upon the clerks of the house sleeping in an upper story, the rogues were so quiet about the robbery that, neither he nor any of the neighbors heard anything of them. The floor of the silk-room is carpeted and gas-light is burned in it all night.

Messrs. D. H. & Co. offer a reward of $500 for the recovery of the goods and the detection of the thief or thieves.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN TENNESSEE.—A correspondent writes us from Franklin, Tenn., that there was great excitement in that section by the discovery of a projected insurrection by the slaves. On the 1st inst. 21 muskets and two kegs of powder were found in possession of a gang of negroes at Columbia, Tenn. Our correspondent also says that in Perry ten or fifteen negroes had been killed by their owners, and that it was nothing uncommon to see a negro with a gun on his shoulder. The time for the contemplated attack was set for the 24th inst.

Fires were very destructive in the United States last month. There were twenty-two in which the loss exceeded $10,000; the total amounting to $2,445,000. The principal were as follows: In Syracuse, $1,000,000; St. Louis, $400,000; New York city $650,000.

A GREAT RUN.—We were shown a circular yesterday, containing letters or extracts from letters from more than fifty country merchants and druggists of the highest respectability, who state that Porter's Oriental Life Liniment sells rapidly and gives universal satisfaction to their customers.

A person can judge of the popularity of the Oriental Life Liniment in this city by the retail sales, which have averaged two hundred bottles per day since the proprietor has occupied the present depot and sales room on Third street. Everybody should call and get a circular, which gives a full history of its origin, use, and application, &c. The names of over two thousand persons can be given who have used this liniment with success. Remember the place, 96 Third street, near the post-office.

d&w§&d&whlf

AGE RENEWED.—As a beautifier of the skin and hair restorative, no preparation has attained the eminence among consumers of that of Prof. Wood. It not only changes gray hair to its original color and stops its falling off, but is a most desirable and pleasant dressing for the hair. Ladies who have used it as a cosmetic, consider it indispensable as a toilet article. Raymond & Patten, 74 Fourth street, are the agents. d9 dcw2w§ wl

A special message from Lancaster to the Times says "it is understood here that a meeting has been held at the St. Nicholas, New York, of the leading Democrats throughout the State for the purpose of recommending the Hon. Erastus Corning for the Secretary of the Treasury. This movement will fail of success, as will every other to bring forward New York candidates for a place in the Cabinet."

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.
Monday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Senate.—The Senate, after electing the Rev. Mr. Hill, a Baptist minister of Washington, as Chaplain, resumed the debate on the motion to print the President's message.

Mr. Bigler entered largely on the defence of the President against the attacks of the Republicans. In reply to a question of Mr. Wade relative to Mr. Buchanan's policy, he said the people of Kansas must determine the question of slavery for themselves, but he had no doubt that Mr. Buchanan, like most Northerners, preferred that she be admitted into the Union as a free State.

Mr. Trumbull followed in reply to Mr. Bigler, explaining Mr. Davis' bill, and complaining that injustice had been done the Republicans in excluding them from all the important committees of the Senate. Adjourned.

House.—The President's message was read.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio moved its reference to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, taking occasion strongly to condemn the assertion of the President relative to the disloyalty of the Republicans, and charging the Democrats with deceptions of conduct in the late Presidential contest, succeeding by trick and duplicity in regard to the Nebraska bill; those in the North giving it a different interpretation from those in the South.

Mr. Sherman zealously defended the Republicans, saying the President's charges were gratuitous, and that it was equally untrue that they designed or wished to change the relative positions of the white and black races, or interfere with slavery in the States.

The debate was animated, and listened to by crowded galleries.

When Mr. Sherman had concluded the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Dispatches from Gov. Geary, brought hither by a special messenger, have been officially acted on.

The announcement that Judge Lecompte had been removed by the President on Saturday is premature, although such an event will, probably soon take place.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

Two brothers, doing a brokerage business in Chatham street, under the firm of Taylor Brothers, have been arrested on charge of being extensive dealers in counterfeit money. Thirty thousand dollars, in spurious bills on banks of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, was, it is alleged, found on the premises.

OSWEGO, Dec. 8.

The steamer Lady Elgin, which was wrecked off Long Point on Saturday, was bought at Montreal with a cargo of 2,000 bbls of flour, which, together with the vessel, will be a total loss.

The express train from Cincinnati, which left that city on Friday evening, was thrown off the track on the Erie railroad near this place on Sunday morning. No one was injured. A misplaced switch was the cause of the accident.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.

The train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road ran into the Express, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, in Industry, Beaver county, Pa., about 30 miles this evening, killing ten persons and injuring several others.

The following are the killed as far as ascertained: Jabob Rudy, of Alliance, John McItyre, of same, Dr. Smith and lady, of same, J. Atterhurst, N. Garden, of Ohio; and Wm. Ritche, of same; N. G. Taylor, of Philadelphia; and John Brooks, of New Jersey.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.

The Mexican Consul has received official advices from Matamoras, stating that Vidaurri had surrendered, and entered into a treaty with Gen. Lunda acknowledging Comonfort as the President of the republic and promising obedience.

OSWEGO, Dec. 6.

The recent gale on Lake Ontario has proved very disastrous to the shipping. The schr. Niagara, coal laden, from Oswego to Bond Head, went ashore at Port Hope. The crew were in great peril, when Capt. Wood, of schr. Anna, and Robt. Campbell, of another schooner, made an attempt to rescue them, and were both drowned. The schr. Caledonia is ashore near Toronto, and the brig Beaver at Bradford Point. A large fleet of grain vessels arrived at this port this morning from the Welland Canal.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.

Henry George Koper, British Consul at this port, was suffocated last night whilst in a house in the western part of the city which was destroyed by fire. The other inmates narrowly escaped. The deceased has a family residing in England.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

Great Britain.—The ship James Baines and Lightning has arrived at Liverpool with advices five hundred thousand pounds in specie. In connection therewith and with the absence of further withdrawals from the bank, the Times anticipates an early reduction in the rate of six per cent, but says much will depend on the next news from China and India.

The bank returns for the week show considerable increase in bullion and in unemployed notes. The bullion amounted to £9,684,167 and the notes to $8,-606,815.

The British government has, at the request of C. W. Field, of New York, ordered a steamer to be fitted out under sufficient officers to survey the coasts of the coast of Ireland and Newfoundland, and to sound across the Atlantic between these parts to ascertain the best place for laying and landing the submarine telegraphic cable. Mr. Brassey has further agreed to guarantee four per cent interest per annum on the whole capital required to manufacture and lay down the cable between Newfoundland and Ireland. Contracts for the whole extent of the Atlantic cable were signed in London on Tuesday, the 19th ult., one half to be manufactured by Messrs. W. Keeper, Johnson, and Co. of London, and the other by R. Sewell & Co., of Liverpool. It is all to be completed and placed on two steamers ready for sea on or before the 31st of May next, and by the 4th of July next it is confidently expected that Great Britain and the United States will be in telegraphic communication.

France.—A treaty of commerce has been concluded between France and the Sandwich Islands.

Paris, Nov. 21.—Everything to-day announces a vigorous reaction in the French funds. They closed as follows: Three per cents, 67 84c; four and a half cents, 91f 60c. The condition of the bank continues to improve.

Spain.—The reported arrangement between the Spanish Bourbons had failed. The Queen of Spain was to abdicate in the dark as to the course of the clerical party, which was her own eventual abdication, and the marriage of her daughter to the eldest son of the Infanta, Don Juan.

A republican movement had taken place. At Malaga, on the 18th ult., the garrison was attacked by persons proclaiming a republic. The troops resisted and order was soon re-established. Other risings in insurgents were killed. The garrison had seven men wounded.

The attempt of Teroux Hahn had failed to effect, with Lord Redcliffe, a settlement of the disputes between England and Persia.

London Money Market.—The money market had become decidedly easier, on account of the arrival of the steamer with the unusually large sum of $5,000,000 Australia. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week £154,000. Consols had considerably advanced, closing at 93¾ for money, and 93⅞@94 for account, offering. The sales of the week are 2½'s; Mexican dollars 5s 1¾d; eagles 76s 4½d; South American doubloons, 76s 3d; Spanish doubloons 76s 6d.

American Securities.—Messrs. Bell & Co. report a fair business in American securities, particularly in those of the Illinois Central Railroad. United States 6's of 1862 and 1867, 103a105½; Kentucky 6's, 99.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote beef and pork very dull. Bacon quiet. Lard, market very bare, and 74s@78s paid very readily by needy buyers.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
FRANKFORT, December 6.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Summitt vs Mcteall, Fayette; affirmed.
Hart vs Jones, Fayette; affirmed.
Dan. R. R. vs Hutchison, Jessamine; reversed.
Underwood vs Maxwell, Warren; reversed.
Swigert vs Wilson, &c., Franklin; petition overruled.

CAUSES SUBMITTED.

Miller vs Graves, Nicholas;
Day vs Bebee, Harrison;
Bebee vs Hutchison, Harrison;
Cummins vs Cummins, Harrison;
Stinson vs George, Harrison;
McClintock vs Cantrell, Harrison;
Robinson vs Robinson, Harrison; were argued.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—Ayer's Pills glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundation of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sidesache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure, suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is the best medicine for a cough, is known to the whole world, and that *Ayer's Pills* are the best of all pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere. n15 d&eod&ewm2m

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—In directing the attention of our readers to Dr. Roback's advertisement, we have no hesitation in saying that all he claims for his medicines is confirmed by certificates from all parts of the West. The language of those certificates is so earnest and grateful, many of them coming from a state of disease, that it would be folly to question the remarkable properties of the preparations. It appears that while botanizing among the native mountains, in Sweden, during a visit to that country some years ago, he collected a large quantity of rare medicinal herbs, unknown in that country, and by combining the liquids and solid extracts of those possessing powerful detergent properties, he succeeded in producing his celebrated Blood Purifier and Blood Pills which he would to excess a most beneficial effect upon the fluids of the human body, thus giving life and health to existence. Dr. Roback's theory is, that all diseases originate in the blood, and it would seem that the rapid recovery of the patients, under a course of these disinfectants, afford strong grounds to support the evidence that he pathologically

See advertisement. n17 d&ewim

ARE YOU SUFFERING WITH ACUTE OR CHRONIC DIARRHŒA? Have you a child or friend sick with that dangerous and most painful disease DYSENTERY? Are you ever troubled with Cholera Morbus or Severe Griping Pain in the Bowels? If so, procure yourself at once with a bottle of the truly wonderful BALM OF ZANTHOREA or EAST INDIAN REMEDY and feel safe; for it is a sure cure for all of the above-named diseases, and a more powerful remedy was never put up for all and will not injure in the least the most delicate constitution. Mothers who have children cutting teeth, do not delay to procure a bottle of this medicine, for it relieves infants from all difficulties which occur at this trying period of childhood. None need fear that dreadful scourge CHOLERA who have this remedy to take in season. The principal ingredients of physicians and others wrapped around each bottle attest its efficacy. Price 25 and 50 cents. H. S. Humphrey, Orlando, N. Y., Proprietor. R. A. Robinson & Co., Bell, Talbott, & Co., and Raymond & Patten, agents for Louisville. july 22 d&lyd&wly

A CARD—TO SOUTHERNERS—DRINKERS OF SARATOGA WATER.—Another article of substitutes water is advertised and sold under the name of "Saratoga" water, the word "saratoga" being used by counterfeiters of it in cases where they dare not risk selling their fictitious stuff under the name of water. We have heard of Congress water having so often been called Saratoga water that many people suppose that its true and only name. Unless they are hungry for the spurious article they ought to avoid with names, marks, and bottles, as to resemble, as near as they dare, CONGRESS WATER, and mostly sold as an imitation of it, to those unacquainted with the distinguishing marks and brand, peculiar flavor, and qualities of the genuine Congress water.

There are a multitude of springs at Saratoga, the water from any of which might be done under the name of "Saratoga water," but scruples of conscience extend only to cases where they are liable to pecuniary punishment, and yet an article so imposed on the public be worthless or injurious. If you want GENUINE CONGRESS WATER buy it of responsible dealers only, and in all cases observe that the brand on the cork is CONGRESS WATER—C. & W., for if without those words and letters it is a swindling counterfeit. On writing to us we will send you Rule of prices, size, and packages, and by ordering from us direct, enclosing draft for the amount ordered, you can have it safely forwarded to any part of the north.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Congress Spring, Saratoga Springs.
And No. 13 Thames street, New York.
d&w2m

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, December 9, 1856.

REMARKS.—Sufficient thus has not yet elapsed since the rise in the river has taken place to effect to much benefit from it, and already it is again falling, with cold weather, which, if it continues, may put another stop to navigation by closing the river by ice. The weather yesterday, however, was a little more moderate. The first steamboat direct from Pittsburg arrived on Sunday. Only one of our packets has got up from New Orleans. The stocks have, therefore, not yet materially increased. None of the Green river packets have yet come in, from which section much tobacco is received, and the receipts by railroads and wagons have also been very light. The stock continues consequently reduced. Provisions have had an upward tendency, based on short crop calculations, and the business in them has been very moderate. Hog slaughtering has, however, progressed with unusual energy, and it is more than probable that one-half of the pork-houses will finish killing by the end of the week, and the remainder will get through by Christmas. Flour continues quiet. There is but little available for shipment in the market. All descriptions of feed and grain continue high. Freights are lower, but have again an upward tendency. The money market is more stringent. It has been especially so in the last few days. Exchanges have a downward tendency.

Our quotations govern only the wholesale market, unless otherwise specified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—There is no likelihood now of any activity in these articles until spring. The market has been unusually dull here and elsewhere, and our quotations, which are 17 to 19½c for bagging and 9c for rope, are strictly nominal. The New Orleans Price-Current of the 29th ult. says: "Bagging nominally 19@20c and rope dull and very quiet, and India bagging very dull at 19@19½c.

COAL.—No Pittsburg in market. Some light laden boats left there during the recent rise, but most of them not approved. A few Kanawha coal boats arrived on Sunday, and the agent was selling it at 14c. He could not fill the orders fast as they came in. Hawesville was selling at 16c.

COTTON.—Our market is little has been received, but enough to form a correct basis for selections. Holders are asking 12c for middling. At New Orleans the Picayune's advices had produced no effect. The Price-Current of the 29th ult. gives the following comparative prices for the past three years:

	1856.	1855.	1854.
Inferior	9½@ 9½	5 @5¾	6 @7¼
Ord. to good ordinary	10 @10¾	7 @8¾	8½@9¾
Low middling	11 @11¼	9 @9¼	9¾@10¼
Middling	11¾@11¾	9¾@10	10¼@10¾
Good middling	11¾@11¾	10¼@10¾	10¾@11

COTTON YARNS, &c.—The stock has been replenished, but prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote 9, 10, and 11c to the trade, and 8c advance to the country. Sales of candle-wick at 22c and cotton warp at 20c. Sheetings—Brandt to consumers, and similar brands quiet at 9@10c.

CORDAGE, &c.—Manilla cordage we quote at 15@16c. Bailing hemp twine 16@16½c from store. Sales of jeans and linsey at 39 and 40c, and drm. Sales of colored jeans throwquilts brand at 45c to the trade. Batting—15c for No. 1 Cambolton.

CHEESE.—Western Reserve we quote 10½@11c.

CANDLES AND SOAPS.—Sperm candles, 35c per lb. Star we now quote in lots at 24@26c, according to weight, 3 lb cent off, 4 mos., and for cash 7½ lb cent off. Tallow candles we quote at 12c. Soap we quote in boxes $1 75@2 25, according to quality.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market has been quiet, notwithstanding the resumption of navigation. The stock of shipping qualities is very limited. We note light sales of common to good superfine at $5 25@5 50. Extra brands are only wanted for home use, and are now selling a little higher. Wheat we quote at $1 40@1 50. Corn and oats have undergone no change. Receipts are pretty large for all, and shelled corn and they are selling at 60@65c; new corn from wagons is selling at 45c for cats dealers pay 45c and they sell at 55c. Barley we quote at $1 60. Rye 60c. Corn-meal 55c. Bran, $10 per ton, and ship stuffs $13@16, and $22 for middlings.

FRUITS.—Layer raisins $5 50, M. R. $5 in boxes, $2 75 in half boxes, and $1 50 in quarter boxes. Oranges we quote at 9@. Figs 16c. Dates 9c. The market is almost bare of apples. Good to choice apples $1 50, and peaches $2 2½. Green apples $3@4 a $ bbl, according to quality.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, BEESWAX, AND RAGS.—Feathers we quote at 40c. Ginseng remains firm at 45c. Beeswax 22c. Rags 2¼@2½c.

FISH.—The only business doing is in a small way.

GROCERIES.—Some small lots of new sugar and molasses have been received. The business has been light. Some prime new sugar is held at 11½c; sales of old at prices ranging from 10½ to 11c for low fair to fair in bbls it sells at 11¾@12c. In molasses no change. A few plantations are on the trade at 46c for bbls and 70c for half bbls. The stock of coffee is pretty good, consisting mostly of Eastern Rio. Prices have continued to range from 10¾ to 11¾c; Laguayra 12½@12¾c; Java 13@13½c; and Mocha 15c. No sales of rice. The receipts of sugar at New Orleans are taken up as fast as they come in, and good common to choice old crop is quoted at 9¾@10¾c and new crop common to fair is quoted at 8¾@9c. Prime and choice 9¾@10½c.

GUNNY BAGS.—Nothing doing. New 2¼ bushel bags are held at 14c.

HEMP.—Nothing has been done in this article for some time, and quotations are nominal. The St. Louis market is in about the same condition. The Missouri crop is said to be very fine.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—As the winter season is one of comparative leisure to the farmer, and the long evenings give opportunity for reading, reflection, and social intercourse, we think it a proper time to lay before our agricultural readers some suggestions, which, if they will duly consider and devote a little time to carrying them out, cannot fail to be of service to them and their neighborhood. The suggestions we propose to offer refer to a more thorough organization of the farming interests, and the establishing of some means of mutual benefit by associations. The first and most important of which is the little neighborhood societies called "*Farmer's Clubs.*" In other States they have been found very pleasant and profitable, and we think they form the groundwork of that efficient organization which is so important to the agricultural interest of the country at large. There is an infinite variety of subjects, which could be profitably discussed in these clubs to great advantage; and, by having regular subjects previously announced for discussion, many farmers would thus become accustomed to public speaking who are now afraid of the sound of their own voices if in the presence of over half a dozen hearers. Of course all subjects not strictly agricultural should be inadmissible during the meeting of the club. We shall have more to say about farmers organizing, because we are very sure that there may much good result from a system of organization, which shall embrace in its ramifications every section of the country. There has been much said in some of the agricultural papers about the claims of agriculture to a separate department in the General Government and a voice in the treaty-making power. In speaking of farmer's organizations, we may follow the different societies as connecting-links from the farmers' clubs, through county and State societies, up to a grand national agricultural society, but now say that we shall advocate no such project as shall give these organizations the least political bearing. It has always been and will always be the interest of our Government, State and National, to foster and encourage agriculture, and all politicians well know it, and they have never failed to respond promptly to the wants of the farmer when intelligibly made known. If State and National aid and protection has not been effectually extended at any time it has been because farmers or their representatives did not themselves know their true wants, and the way to arrive at such knowledge correctly is by a system of efficient organization.

There has been some progress made in this direction, but much remains to be done before any good will result to the farmer from such organizations. We have a so-called national agricultural society, but there is no means provided for the cooperation of the different State societies with it, and in effect it is but a local society, endowed with spasmodic locomotion and periodical vitality. We have State societies, but the voices of county societies are not heard in their councils, and our county and other local societies are not nearly so efficient for public good as they might be or would be if every neighborhood in the county had its "farmers' club," in which occasionally matters pertaining to the county society could be discussed. But we have said enough on this subject for the present. We ask you to read the following article from the Prairie Farmer on "farmers' clubs." After which we wish you to think over these questions:

Don't you think your neighborhood would be benefitted by forming a farmers' club in it? If so, don't you think you are the very man to post the notice for a meeting at the "school-house?" And won't you do it?

Farmers' Clubs.—There is a latent principle in all humanity which seeks development in association. Search where you may in these modern days, from a Republic to a debating society store, and you will find this principle actively at work, forming and reforming, and producing results remarkable in their nature and incalculable in their tendencies and effects. It is indeed the lever by which the universal world must be moved and controlled.

Watching, as we are, the progress of every thing which tends to increase knowledge among men, and enhance the pleasures and enjoyments of rural life, we see in the rudimental associations formed Farmers' Clubs, springing into being like the light of morning on the mountain tops, a most happy and promising development of this pervading principle. When these associations become generally established, as they are in the land shall boast its "Farmers' Club," then shall we truly understand that farmers really and fully comprehend their duty, interest, and position as men of sound, practical intelligence, on whom depended in no great a degree the general welfare of the world. We shall know then that, by the "light that is within them," they have earnestly undertaken the work of self-improvement and advancement, and by the uniting of their varied experiences, by the union of their means, enable them to attain such results and acquisitions far beyond their reach in their individual capacity.

The formation of these associations is a very simple affair. It would be put up in different places in the town, that a meeting will be held on such an evening, at the "Red Schoolhouse," or the "White Schoolhouse," as the case may be, to org-anize a "Farmers' Club"—calling upon all farmers, good and true, earnestly, to attend. We have never known a public proposition of this kind, for mutual improvement, fail to bring out a house full. Once together, let some one nominate a chairman and put the vote. Then let some person in a clear and comprehensive manner state what are the real purposes and objects contemplated. Let there be a free and *general* expression on this point, so that there may be a definite understanding by every member present of what is proposed to be accomplished—for, strange to say, there are almost always some persons who will secretly imagine, when anything of this kind is first instituted, that a covert attempt is being made to "draw the wool over their eyes," get them on the telegraph wires, turn them topsy-turvy, or play some ungentlemanly trick with them. Such persons are often very troublesome and a great hindrance; therefore, there should be a plain statement of what has already been achieved by such associations, and what may be reasonably expected of the organization now forming, &c.

An influential and active man, who will be sure to attend the meeting, should be elected President; and men of the same stamp for Vice President and Secretary. A Treasu er will also be needed. A "constitution," embracing the usual points, and a few by-laws—which some one interested should have prepared beforehand—w ll complete the organization of the society. In case the club intend to unite *capital* for the purchase of stock, implements, &c., some special rules will be necessary to govern expenditures. It can now be decided whether the club will meet at the residences of its members—taking them in alphabetical order—or meet regularly at a given place. It is obvious that the plan of meeting at members' houses will work admirably for once or twice—after that, better by far meet at the school house, court-house, or other convenient place.

As this is the propitious season for farming clubs, we hope our friends will at once bestir themselves in every township within the great Parish of the Prairie Farmer—and see to it that some arrangement is made by which every member is supplied with a copy of some agricultural paper. We shall be glad to have reports from societies in their organization and of the progress and zeal of old associations.

Now, friends, let us not remind you of the benefits of these institutions in vain, but let a goodly report come up from you from all parts of the land.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER PATENTED.—We are pleased to learn that our enterprising townsmen, Dr. J. A. Moore and Mr. A. H. Patch, of Miller, Wingate, & Co., have secured a patent on their valuable improvement in the construction of the Harvester. Their manner of constructing the finger bar and securing the fingers is so manifestly superior to any other harvesters as to be evident to any one who will examine the machine. Lightness, efficiency, and durability have been the desideratum, and these gentlemen we think have by their improvement made quite an advance toward those ends.

PREMIUM ESSAY ON THE HORSE.—Our attention has been called to the fact, that, in publishing the essay in our last Weekly, the name of the writer was not given. It was written by Prof. J. S. Seaton, of the Kentucky School of Medicine. We are glad to know, as we do from many sources, that it is considered a very able document, and has proved very acceptable to our readers.

PLOW THE FIELD AND SPADE THE GARDEN THIS FALL.—Why?—Almost our first editorial article was one in favor of stirring the soil in Autumn, both in garden and field. Every subsequent year's experience and observation have strengthened our conviction of utility. Aside from theoretical consideration, we have known a great number of actual trials by different individuals, all or nearly all of whom speak decidedly in favor of breaking up the ground as deeply and thoroughly as may be before it is closed by frost. Hints to one to the point: A reader of this paper, a farmer in Northern Ohio, who was "set agin" this fall plowing, called upon us in October, 1855, and we had quite a discussion over this subject, the result of which was a "compromise"—he agreeing to treat one half of a field after our plan, and the other half in the old way.

The soil was somewhat heavy, a clay loam, designed for a crop of spring wheat. The third week in November, a double team was put before a large plow, and the ground backfurrowed into narrow lands, only four furrows turned together. The intervening dead furrows were made as deep as the plow could be put in, and left open at the lower side of the field for the escape of the water. Three acres were thus treated and three left untouched until spring.

On the 17th of May last Mr. L. wrote us that the part plowed last fall was very mellow, and no free from water that he actually harrowed it down nearly level and sowed it to wheat, before the rest of the field was dry enough to commence plowing.

A letter just received from him says: "I give it up. I shall plow all my land for spring crops this fall. The spring wheat on the plowed portion started much earlier, grew better, and yielded almost one-third more. Stir up the farmers to plow all the land they can this fall; you can't do them a better service."

So much for Mr. L.'s experience in one trial. His is a marked case. The snow continued on the ground quite late last spring, and every day gained by having the ground previously plowed and drained was important. Again, his soil is a heavy one, almost and in some places quite a clay, and therefore most likely to be benefitted by thorough freezing. It is not best to jump at general conclusions from a single experiment. But we have numerous other examples, enough perhaps to establish a general rule in favor of fall plowing all heavy soils.

Last year we described the practice of a successful gardener of our acquaintance who spades up nearly an acre every autumn, throwing it into very high ridges like the following:

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

We saw the same garden the past summer and it continued to give evidence of the beneficial effects of such a course. The ridges freeze through, and in thawing crumble down, while the frost penetrates down below the bottom of the furrows, and the whole soil is rendered pulverulent and improved and enriched by the ammonia collected from snows, rains, and the air during winter.

There are several advantages derived from fall plowing, part of which have been hinted at above.

The teams are generally in better condition for work in the fall than after passing through a long winter.

There is generally more time for plowing in fall than in spring, when getting in the spring crops, carting manure, &c., all crowd together.

Ground plowed in ridges, with deep open furrows between, dries out sooner, and on wet and several days may be gained, which is often enough to turn the scale in favor of a good wheat or oat crop. This was the case with Mr. L., described above

The action of frost is very important in destroying and pulverizing the mineral elements and thus reducing them to that fine impalpable state necessary to giving a good medium for the growth of roots. See remarks in last number under "Why clay benefits sandy soils."

Much poisonous matter in the soil is destroyed, since the frost and air penetrate a double depth where deep open furrows are left.

The organic or vegetable matter, such as roots of plants, are decomposed more rapidly when subjected to freezing and thawing, as is the case when the ridged soil is more thoroughly exposed to frost.

The roots of dock and other noxious weeds are more thoroughly killed out.

Insects that burrough deeply in the soil are killed by exposure to frosts.

These considerations are enough, we think, to recommend plowing all heavy soils in autumn, where it can be done without serious neglect in the saving and thrashing of crops already grown. Light, dry, sandy soils do not so strongly call for such fall treatment, though we think any soil will be benefitted.

In the case of garden soils, or those submitted to a high degree of cultivation, we recommend in all cases to subject them to a thorough ridging and spading before they are frozen so much as to preclude the operation, and if it be neglected then, let it be attended to during winter, for the general chances to be thawed out at any time.—*American Agriculturist.*

WINTER PEARS SHOULD BE KEPT IN BARRELS We make the following extracts from an able article on Gathering and Ripening Fruit in the October number of the Magazine of Horticulture. It is written by the editor, C. M Hovey, Esq. The experiments are in themselves interesting, and the conclusions which Mr. H. draws from them are worthy of careful consideration:

We do not intend to deny that some skill is necessary in the successful ripening of the pear. But we do deny that the methods usually laid down are the only correct ones, and that this fruit can be matured only by the routine of practice generally adopted. We desire to assert that the whole process is made unnecessarily troublesome, laborious, and expensive, without achieving any better results than be attained by more simple means. Fruit rooms, for instance, are almost indispensable to every extensive cul ivator; the convenience of space for storing and for assorting rendering them of the utmost importance, particularly for the summer and autumn varieties. But that all who cultivate the winter pears must necessarily have a fruit room to ripen them, is the great error.

Nearly all the experiments which have been made in ripening pears have been on a small scale; that is, with a small quantity of fruit, and this alone has been a failure. It has been found that many of the varieties, stored away in ordinary places, have become worthless before the time of their maturity; either shrivelled up or decayed, and hence it has been inferred that our climate will not allow of ripening has been very imperfect. The ignorance of so much in the ripening as in the cultivation; and, if the latter had been right, we should have less complaint of the former. A fruit half-grown must necessarily shrivel up, unless extra pains are taken to prevent it, and without inquiring first whether the cultivation was such as it should have been, we have endeavored to perfect by art what nature never ferred did our climate not. What is, to ripen and mature a half-grown fruit.

These views have been forced upon us after long experience in the preservation of a very great number of pears. Anxious to test the qualities of many of the most recent acquisitions, it has been our object to preserve them in the best condition. To do this, it was important that we should have a fruit-room; we had one constructed, and, though it materially aided us in our efforts, we still found it would not ripen many of our fruits. The conviction seemed about to be forced upon us that it would be almost impossible to mature some of them; and repeated trials did not change our opinion, until, in the course of time, the trees flourished and we gathered from them that fine impalpable state necessary to giving a good medium for the growth of roots. See remarks in last number under "Why clay benefits sandy soils."

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American Farmer.

PLANTING TREES.—The time is again upon us for beautifying and making useful the waste places of the earth. Plant trees for shade, plant trees for beauty, plant trees for fruit. Who will not plant a tree? It is not always the most costly tree that is the most beautiful. Many of our native evergreens and deciduous trees are very beautiful; many of our own seedling trees are as good as the best imported. All it wants, then, is the taste and energy to plant trees, and fruit, flowers, and shade will assuredly come. As soon now as the ground is moist enough to keep the roots alive, transplant trees and shrubs of all kinds. Too much care cannot be taken in removing a tree, save the fibrous roots. A tree should not be removed from a low, moist locality to high and dry soils. Should it be necessary to do so, a portion of the soil around which the tree grew should be filled in around the roots of the tree in its new location. Trees do much better moved from a poor soil to a rich one than from a rich soil to a poor one; for this reason a nursery for young trees should not be over rich.—*Soil of the South.*

[For the Louisville Journal.]

RECIPE FOR PRESERVING CABBAGE.—If farmers would enjoy that almost inseparable appendage to a fine ham, a very little care and trouble will insure it. I have succeeded admirably by the following method: Let the cabbage remain in the hill as long as is prudent against frost or snow. When ready to be put away, prepare a long trench in a dry spot of earth, more or less deep and wide in proportion to the size of the heads. The cabbage should be placed in the trench, after being despoiled of all imperfect leaves, with the stock upward, and well covered with earth, raising a mound the whole length of the trenches high enough to turn off water. This process will bleach them perfectly white, and make them crisp and tender. Large heads of greens will bleach and sometimes head very well, if placed in the trench alternately with a firm and solid head of cabbage. The heads should be packed close to each other in the trench.

VIRGINIAN.

NATIVE COWS.—However it may disagree with the *theories* of breeding, there is a great deal of truth in the remarks of "Conservative," on this subject. There are a great many good native cows, and a great many "blooded ones" which are inferior milkers. More care and study should be employed to improve both races. If a farmer has good cows, let him give them good care and pay proper attention to all their wants—if he has poor ones let him get rid of them as soon as possible.—*Genesee Farmer.*

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO.

Counties.	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Adams	1,407	1,790	278
Allen	1,415	1,508	94
Ashland	1,912	2,089	39
Ashtabula	5,108	975	252
Athens	2,200	1,350	154
Auglaize	912	1,604	88
Belmont	1,817	2,806	1,756
Brown	1,785	2,700	438
Butler	2,301	3,509	296
Carroll	1,780	1,255	87
Champaign	1,995	1,711	320
Clark	2,641	1,539	168
Clermont	2,188	2,741	781
Clinton	2,117	1,170	240
Columbiana	5,516	2,497	96
Coshocton	2,162	2,281	56
Crawford	1,685	2,154	32
Cuyahoga	6,360	4 446	296
Darke	2,086	1,988	290
Defiance	821	891	33
Delaware	2,367	1,649	239
Erie	2,258	1,377	75
Fairfield	1,700	3,233	711
Fayette	1,209	880	373
Franklin	3,488	3 791	574
Fulton	1,098	772	64
Gallia	610	1.341	1,206
Geauga	2 691	575	58
Greene	3,032	1 465	214
Guernsey	2,492	1,932	210
Hamilton	9 345	13,031	5,680
Hancock	1,773	1 944	37
Hardin	1,091	882	84
Harrison	2,060	1,473	110
Henry	587	655	22
Highland	1,810	2 140	894
Hocking	1,092	1,454	115
Holmes	1,285	2,103	5
Huron	3,456	1,709	54
Jackson	908	1,383	416
Jefferson	2,424	1,991	234
Knox	2,735	2,437	124
Lake	2,371	628	39
Lawrence	743	1,150	902
Licking	3,022	3 271	417
Logan	2,093	1,328	267
Lorain	3,604	1,429	54
Lucas	1,639	1,866	486
Madison	997	656	478
Mahoning	2 329	1 937	29
Marion	1 367	1,273	4
Medina	2 635	1 572	28
Meigs	1,998	1,603	214
Mercer	629	1,159	114
Miami	3,171	1,988	159
Monroe	1,019	2 812	413
Montgomery	4 038	4 285	391
Morgan	2,125	1,669	201
Morrow	2,031	1,667	98
Muskingham	3,172	3,391	1,099
Noble	1,603	1,337	154
Ojowa	454	477	1
Paulding	497	170	5
Perry	1,385	1,847	492
Pickaway	1,724	2,067	382
Pike	820	1,175	375
Portage	2,983	2,072	6
Preble	2,249	1,361	273
Putnam	790	1,116	4
Richland	2,726	2 909	53
Ross	2,436	2,681	589
Sandusky	1,541	1,999	45
Scioto	546	1 653	1,321
Seneca	2,565	2,605	103
Shelby	1,356	1 449	127
Stark	3,770	3 633	79
Summit	3,185	1,746	74
Trumbull	4,049	2 656	18
Tuscarawas	3,007	1 920	18
Union	1,431	1,055	263
Vanwert	758	789	32
Vinton	920	1,174	91
Warren	2,688	1 777	434
Washington	2,783	2 251	281
Wayne	2,904	2,918	47
Williams	1,327	1,022	49
Wood	1,319	935	143
Wyandott	1,247	1,278	108
	187,497	170,903	28,125
	170,903		
Fremont's maj.	16 591		
Gerrit Smith			157
Total vote			387,227

☞ The Reverend author of the following is certainly one of the first poets, and, we are told, one of the firs' pulpit-orators of the country:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE CITIES OF THE PLAIN.

BY REV. T. HEMSTEAD.

There are last looks, last flowers, last joys, and woes,
Last gleams of glory, and last wails of sorrow,
And the last sun rises with opening mists arose
On Sodom and Gomorrah!

He looked on barren crags and groves of palms,
Saw all the region of the Dead Sea,
Saw where huge mountains heard the incessant psalms
Send up from foaming rills;

Behold his beams upon the vineyards dance
Among whose boughs the singing breeze found way,
Where sunbeams, warm, as in voluptuous trance
The drowsy billows lay;

The peasant rose and on the scene looked out
And breathed the sweetness of the truant gale;
He heard the wild waves, the mellow shout
Of wa ers up the vale.

The swallow darted o'er the breathless lake,
Marring its shining face with rapid in-ap,
With banded down hung round, the fragrant brake
Guarded the fairy fruit.

There rose a laughter in the shaded dells
And through the wood-paths dim, of bounding streams,
A sound of hidden mirth in marriage bells
Heard in the realm of dreams.

Above, an ocean without wave or stain,
Wedgiesmed the deep, illimitable blue,
And bank the tranquil pool and slumbering main
A world of love threw.

All this was in the rare old world gone by,
While the green earth and all but death was young,
And o'er the hills and in the stainless sky,
Unseen the ruin hung.

There hung and frowned, heard the last human moan,
Last shout of frenzied tongue, last wail of sorrow,
That ever more should woe God's quiet Throne
From Sodom and Gomorrah.

Across the sun, uprose the dreadful two,
With radiant looks and glances like the morn,
And ominous words—the fearful strangers who
Were noted woman born!

"O, Lot," they said, "flee the impending doom,
Escape those rocking streets and walls accursed,
Ere through you vault rolls the hoarse thunder boom,
And the red rain bursts!"

They bent like mourners, which he could not hear!
They saw the havoc which he could not see!
Where walls rose in the morning warm and clear,
Of flames, a rolling sea!

They seized his arm, they seized his daughters' hands,
They led them forward, forward, ever forward go—
For those who trample God's most high commands,
Sackcloth, and dust, and woe!

Trembling they hurried on, th y saw no sign,
No cloud portentous of the coming storm,
Earth gave no token of the wrath divine,
No glimpses of death's black plume.

But there was one that exiled hand among,
Who loved the cities of the plain for sin,
The halls wher mirth's unholy revel rang,
And the loud laugh of sin;

For earth's pollutions breezes, but the spirit yearned,
And for the eyes that she had loved so well,
And, as to look a last adieu, sh turned—
God's hand upon her fell!

Lot cast one ghastly glance upon her face
That had been beauty—now a thing to dread,
And thrice he groaned, and paused a little space,
And bowed his dizzy head;

He rose and tamed his beard, and as he passed
Into the plain, the vault of heaven grew dark,
The tortured earth heaved God's iron blast
Rocked like a sinful bark!

O, what an ode the rattling thunder sung!
What vengeance flushed from the blue lightning's eye!
What frantic groans to heaven's black arch were flung—
God! in the flames to die!

On high the storm, its fiery banners swayin
O'er Sodom urged its red and scarring plough,
Hell from beneath was roused to greet her saying,
"Art thou as we, ah, thou!"

By whirlwinds racked and swirl'n with rampant death,
The toppling heaven shot down its arrowy fire,
And, borders from each other rent and womb beneath,
Spire looked with purple spire;

Flames leaping from the dense o'erbending gloom,
Flung on her gold, her gold and shrine,
Flames on her turrets and along her towers, her tomb,
A sea of thundering fame!

O, how much breath was in a moment hush'd!
What hopes went down with Sodom's ghastly sun,
As Heaven's red fire and exhalation rush'd,
And God's wild work was done!

And when the patriarch with the dawn awoke
To hear on earth a sound save roaring flame,
There gushed and surged a sea of fiery smoke,
Of Sodom and Gomorrah.

MIDDEN, Ill.

LIABILITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproven by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. Ayre's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, without any unwillingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous opinion that their adherence to nostrum remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayre's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers.

New Orleans Delta.

MARRIED,

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. C. Smith, Mr. THOMAS P. HART, of Shelby county, to Miss MARTHA E. STODDARD, of Oldham county.

☞ Indiana and Illinois papers please copy.

At the residence of Theodore Jennings, Esq., in Cataract, Ind., Nov 27, by Rev. Thos. S. Milligan, Mr. JOEL YAGER and Miss REBECCA CLORE, both of Louisville, Ky.

TOBAC O—500 boxes Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, various qualities, and of the very best brands, in store and for sale low by

nov 17 d3w1m WILSON, STARBIRD, & SMITH.

A. McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Hardware and Cutlery, manufacturer of Brass and Mechanics' Tools of every description, No. 52 Third street, Louisville.

Cap is worn

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ARARAT.

ON THE SUSQUEHANNAH.

The prisoned winds in the bleak pine woods
Shriek bitterly to the coming storm,
Startling the echoes out of sleep,
In the arms of the awful caverns.
The river rises in sullen roar
To the eternity of ocean.
The waves fall down and kiss the feet
Of the hills with a wild laughter.
The long deep bay of the bright world
Climbs from the desolate valleys;
And the night-hawk's scream, like a spear of ice,
Is uplifted against the crags.
Precipitous steeps of "Ararat,"
The dark-browed queen of the heathlands,
Who stands in the solitary
Knee-deep in the frantic river,
Thar, when the brooks shout to the stars,
And the mountains blow about her,
Lies down at her feet all night and moans
With an under-thrill of madness,
Breaking away in a fiery rage
When the black storm lashes above her,
And the big-sig lightnings, stooping down,
Toy with her sharpy tresses,
And she sinks in the serpent face-to-face
In the dialect of the thunder,
Laughing to scorn the jealous wrath
Of the maddened flood beneath her,
While the forest winds smile with a phrenzied joy
The loud harps of the forest,
And the wild rain falls in a passionate swoon,
On her bare and stony bosom.

Dark Cleopatra of the hills,
With her stars and purples about her,
She mocks her Demonic Auditory,
The world of warring waters,
And lifts her forehead, crowned sublime
With the wreath of her fairies' tensile, as set Carpenters' tools, all the loose plank about the place; one Grist Mill, two cart- Stone Burrs; one 10 horse Wrg na ged gear; 2 small Wagons one gear, 3 Horse Carts and Harness; 4 yoke of Cattle, 4 steers, 6 cows; 6 Sheep; 3 Hitch Cows; 60 head Stock Hogs; 4 Bedsteads; Mattresses and clothing; Office Furniture; 1 Desk, 1 Table, 1 Safe, 1 Large Iron Safe; 2 Counter scales; 1 set Hearth Rock; 30 likely and valuable Negroes, Man, experienced Farmer hands, consists of Drivers, Ploughmen, Waggoners, &c.; one Woman, a Blacksmith—nearly all young and very likely.

We will sell on the 10th of January, 1857, on the premises, near Clarksville, 110 acres of Land, being the present residence of the undersigned. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Plats will be exhibited on the day of sale.

We will also sell, at the same time and place, 1 Barouche and Harness; 1 Buggy and Harness; 1 sorrel Horse; 1 brown Mare; 1 2-horse Wagon, all the Farming Tools.

Also valuable Negro Men and 2 Women, among them an excellent Cook, House-keeper and Washer.

Terms—On the Furnace, $5,000 in cash will be required. On the balance in a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, and 36 months; good security will be required and a lien retained for the purchase money. The negroes will be sold on credit of 4 and 8 months; notes well secured, payable in Bank; all the perishable property on same terms. Up ards for the lot acre tract will be made known on day of sale.

JOS. H. DYE,
J. M. QUARLES,
WEST JORDAN,
Executors.

dec3 w3

MELROSE FOR SALE,

That beautiful Residence and Stock Farm, situated one mile from the late Capitol, city of Frankfort, Kentucky, and within the limits, is now offered for sale. Nature has done much for its symmetry, beauty, soil, and pure water, having a spring-house attached to which not a cent's worth has been expended.

Art has added something, over fifteen thousand dollars having been appropriated to improvements, such as a large dwelling, barns, stable, cribs, sheds, spring, carriage, ice, bath, smoke, fowl, and meat houses, all under roof. There is also a concrete garden, yard, and orchard filled with choice fruits, grapes, and shrubery, scattered over the lawn. The entire premises is enclosed with stone, wire, and wood fencing, in the best arranged and in fine condition to promote interest, comfort, and convenience.

A Turnpike road upon one line, and a railroad passing through the farm, renders it very desirable for the location of the residence, add mean to its life and interest.

It contains about 350 acres well set in grasses, except the part in cultivation. Payments may be divided into three instalments.

Stronger inducements cannot well be presented to those desiring health, comforts of living, convenience to the best society, churches, schools, and good, but cheap, railroad facility for transportation.

The proprietor has gone to the inspection of all persons desiring such property. Any communication by mail will receive prompt attention. A new chance for those who desire.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20, 1856.—nov24 d6&w4

NOTICE.

On the 12th of November, 1856, a negro man, calling himself GUSTEN, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave.

He is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches high, of mulatto color, has a scar on his left cheek, and has lost a small scar over the right eye, straight black hair inclines to curl, small grey goatee, and talks very gruff. Says he belongs to George Cooper, of Memphis, Tenn.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or the will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson co., Ky.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned (H. BRIDGES), at present and for many years past proprietor of Todd's Tobacco Warehouse, will remove, on the 1st of January, 1857, to the business building known as the Pickett Tobacco Warehouse corner of Main and Fifth streets (now occupied by Josiah E. Haynes). I have taken into copartnership Mr. CHAS. H. HARPER for the purpose of conducting the TOBACCO business as heretofore.

We solicit consignments from Planters and Shippers of the Western States who may seek this market, and especially from the regular patrons of Todd's Warehouse.

Strict attention will be given to sales of all Tobacco consigned to us, and orders in regard to same especially obeyed

H. BRIDGES.

CHAS. H. HARPER

nov 17 d&w6

Agent for Direct Bills Lading and Correspondence to BALDWIN & HARPER, Louisville, Ky.

I WILL continue to receive and sell at Todd's Warehouse (until 1st January, 1857, when my business at that stand will be removed to the Pickett House (at my east) where I can thereafter be found with each of my Todd Warehouse friends as may be necessary to all settlements.

nov 17 d&w6 H BRIDGES.

Adapted to Plantations.

MATAGORDA, TEXAS, Feb 1, 1854.

MESSRS. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—GENTLEMEN: Mr. G. W. Talley, who is a gentleman well known as one of the best planters in this section of country, and who is noted for the careful management of negroes, highly recommends your Vermifuge. In order to give a fair test, I have purchased two dozen, and have that he administered the Vermifuge bought of me last year to an adult negro, suspected of having worms, and succeeded in expelling from his system a dozen worms, some inches in length, and that her health is now good.

One of those home testimonies is worth a *thousand* where the parties are not known to the writer, and I shall be unable to divulge with regard to the adaptation of your valuable Vermifuge to our plantations.

I am truly yours, S. W. FISHER.

Sold wholesale and retail by the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States.

dec 3 w1m

A SURE PRIZE FOR

Every Tenth Person!

CHANCE FOR A

GRAND PIANO

FOR EVERYBODY!

Only Two Dollars!!!

400 Beautiful Gold Watches,
100 Rosewood Grand Piano Fortes,
Ladies' Bracelets,
Watch Chains, Breast-Pins,
Diamond Rings, and Silver Spoons to be
GIVEN AWAY!

ENCOURAGED by the success which has attended the publication of LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, which is now closing its second volume, the proprietor has determined to refer to his numerous subscribers a portion of his profits in an entirely novel manner.

Every tenth subscriber will have his money returned by the next mail, and the paper will be sent *gratuitously* for his term of subscription.

Thus in every 1,000 subscribers, 100 will have their money returned and the paper sent for six months when they remit $1, and will have a chance for one of the prizes.

Every subscription, as it is received, by letter or otherwise, at his office, 12 Spruce street, New York, will be registered in a book kept by the proprietor himself.

The Prize numbers will be 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 in each hundred. Persons obtaining any of these numbers will have their money returned and the paper sent free, as above.

Persons obtaining the following numbers in every thousand, in addition to the return of their subscription money as above, will receive the following prizes:

No. 100, Lady's Gold Bracelet.
" 200, Gentlemen's Gold Watch-Chain.
" 300, Gold Watch, either Lady's or Gentleman's.
" 400, Lady's Gold Chatelaine.
" 500, set of Silver Tea- Spoons.
" 600, Gold Breast-Pin.
" 700, G ld Watch, either Lady's or Gentleman's.
" 800, Diamond Ring, either Lady's or Gentleman's.
" 900, set of Silver Dessert Spoons.
" 1,000, Grand Rosewood Piano Forte.

These prizes will be given to the same numbers in each and every thousand, in addition to the subscription money being returned and paper sent free to each and every tenth subscriber, as above stated.

This subscription book was opened October 20, 1856, in order that those subscribing at once may receive

Every person whose money is returned, or who is the recipient of either of the above prizes, will be required to furnish an acknowledgment of the same, and their names will be published from time to time in the advertising columns of Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

It should be borne in mind that *every* subscriber, under all circumstances—whether the recipient of a prize or not, will get more than a full equivalent for his money in the paper itself. This is the only illustrated Newspaper in the United States.

CLUBBING.—Persons sending us eleven subscribers are entitled to receive back one subscription and have a chance for two; for example, on the receipt of the eleventh subscription, the last number on the books might be 88—the eleven additional subscribers will then include two prizes.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.—The last numbers of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper* have come to hand. In style and general appearance it resembles—and is quite equal to—the *London Illustrated News*, which is world-renowned for the excellence and variety of its illustrations. The New York paper, however, is sold at half the price of its London prototype. The engravings in *Frank Leslie* are infinitely superior to those in *Ballou's Pictorial*.—*Whig, Norfolk, Va.*

dec 29 d&w3t&w3m

DIED,

On the 24 inst., CATHARINE MARY, wife of John C. Marshall.

In New Orleans, on the 24 ult., MARY ELLEN, youngest child of Wm. H. and Ellen Palmer, aged 10 months.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

BY R. S. WILLIAMS.

Thou hast a heart (let hate deny,
And malice scornful smile!)
Thou *hast* a heart no gold can buy,
No tempter's art can wile!

I watch'd thee in the fearful storm
Hats hurled against thy breast,
But proudly stood thy noble form,
And prouder waved thy crest—

While in the cars of heartless foes,
Whose arms, by envy strung,
Aimed at thy soul their deadly blows,
Thy bold defiance rung!

And brighter than the glancing beam
Thy flashing wit appeared,
And louder than the eagle's scream
Thy battle cry was heard!

All o'er this broad and glorious land,
From hoems low and high
Its echo, like a signal brand,
Shot upward to the sky!

And, rallying to that ringing shout,
"Americans shall rule!"
Kentucky's firemen put to rout
The partisan and tool!

But, lo! there came a darker hour,
When fate relentless frowned,
Where thou thy dauntless brow of pow'r,
So oft with laurels crowned!

Ah, ponder still, above the wreck,
Thou smil'st